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Prospects of peace and goodwill in the New Year



Looking back at world politics in 1968 it must be said that the balance of power has been most unstable. In recent years this has usually been the case but this year there has been an increasing amount of domestic unrest in many large and small countries and social and political systems in nearly all parts of the world.

Acts of violence such as the assassination of American Negro leader Martin Luther King and Democratic Senator Robert Kennedy have given rise to extreme tension in the United States, long considered to be the most powerful stabilising factor in the Western world. Prolet marches by the poor have even turned Washington into a centre of mass demonstrations and riots.

It is, perhaps, less surprising that there has been a similar hue and cry in a number of Latin American countries but France too has undergone a succession of student riots and mass strikes, forcing General de Gaulle to mobilise the entire weight of the executive and have his personal authority reaffirmed at the polls. Similar events shook Italy for a number of weeks as well.

Leading Egyptian commentators view the serious student unrest that has shaken a country of such political importance for

In China Chairman Mao has finally succeeded in eliminating his communist opponent Lin Biao-chi but clearly needed to resort to further violence to do so.

World opinion has been most moved by the course of events in communist Eastern Europe. As long as it was only a matter of opposition demonstrations such as were put down by the police in Warsaw and other Polish university towns and appeased by Marshal Tito's adept policy of compromise in Yugoslavia it was only a domestic affair.

But the reform movement that swept through Czechoslovakia, the westernmost of Eastern Bloc countries, in January led not only to the removal from office of nearly all prominent politicians in Prague, including President Novotny, but also gave rise to reactions on the part of other Eastern Bloc countries, particularly the Soviet Union, which was not satisfied by the declaration of continued loyalty to the Warsaw Pact made by the new men in the Czech capital.

The invasion of Czechoslovakia by Soviet, East German, Polish and other troops on 21 August was followed by a far-reaching if incomplete Gleichschaltung of Czech policies.

Was all that happened in Czechoslovakia a kind of revolt by an ally against Moscow and its militarily backed but psychologically inadequate oppression? The Russians set great store by this interpretation in explaining the reasons for intervention to the non-communist world.

Moscow would hear nothing of any intention on its part to bring about a change in the balance of power between East and West. The West too has reshaped him responding with spectacular military or economic counter-measures. Both sides remained interested in preventing escalation of the suppression of moves towards Czechoslovak independence from triggering off a new international arms race.

A new arms race would not only have jeopardised the success of the non-proliferation treaty, which has recently and



'Calling Houston! UFOs on all sides!'

(Cartoon) E. M. Lang/Süddeutsche Zeitung

only with the greatest difficulty been finalised but has yet to be refilled in most of the countries concerned, including the United States.

It would also lead to the development of hugely expensive anti-missile systems. The financial burden would act as a brake on the further economic development of even the United States and the Soviet Union.

As the year draws to a close efforts are being made on all sides to patch together the remnants of international trust, shattered by the invasion of Czechoslovakia. The Kremlin's first contribution towards re-establishment of the international basis on which détente policies can be revived has been partial withdrawal of the occupation troops that invaded Czechoslovakia in August and the resulting approval of the present state of affairs given by the new men in Prague.

The White House has also tried to bring about a gradual end to the most serious obstacle to relaxation of tension between East and West by agreeing to negotiate with the Vietnamese Communists about an armistice and a possible peace settlement.

The Paris talks, which have dragged on for many months without achieving much in the way of results except on procedural

points, seem likely to be continued by President-elect Nixon. The alternative would be a return to international chaos.

As the New Year is ushered in there is, then, a first glimpse of the prospect of consolidation of the balance of power. France and Britain are also interested in international stability, not least because of the economic difficulties they could not have sustained without foreign assistance.

And by remaining ready to bring about a measure of détente in relations with its neighbours in the East even in the face of strong counter-winds and keeping an open mind on the non-proliferation treaty this country has retained the possibility of taking part in a new general attempt to pursue a policy of peace.

(Continued) Urthmann
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 27 December 1968)

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The Middle East is the strictly-governed United Arab Republic as a merely temporary state of affairs. Elsewhere the riots have been seen as the herald of further political convulsions.

In African countries such as Mali and Nigeria internal tension has already led to a change of regime or protracted civil war. Even a regime as proud of its inner stability as Field Marshal Ayub Khan's in Pakistan has had to weather stormy opposition from Pakistanis.

Moon not made of green cheese after all, poets learn

Poets will no longer be able to extol the Moon's gentle light and silent course, the dream of lovers everywhere. The myth was dispelled by the voices of America's Apollo 8 astronauts coming over loud and clear on the TV screen from a distance of 209,000 miles.

The Moon, viewers were told, is cold and grey, looking like charred plaster of Paris. Generations of poets have been wrong and nations too that have succumbed to the Moon's romantic charm and used it as an emblem to adorn flags and top mosques.

For millennia the Moon has been worshipped, regarded as a vital factor in fertility and provided food for thought. The lie has now been given, the magic is gone.

Does this not amount to harsh evidence that reality is no match for the imagination? Familiarity breeds contempt once the distant glow is seen for what it is.

Sober thinkers will feel their contentions confirmed. A secret that has been solved usually loses its attraction and may even prove repulsive. Why should there be any difference on this occasion? After all, the Moon is only an infinitesimal part of the Universe.

But this fascination depends not on the reality but on the emotions stimulated. Even though it is now clear that the Moon is really a cold, grey, rugged desert people who prefer to do so will still think in terms of its gentle light. Reality is only relative.

(DIE WELT, 27 December 1968)

Moscow's diplomatic bombardment of Britain, commenced a few weeks ago with the landing-over of a strongly-worded note depicting NATO's uncompromising stand on the invasion of Czechoslovakia, continues unabated. Whitehall's attitude towards the Vietnam conflict now cooling under fire.

Soviet Russia claims that South Vietnamese soldiers are being trained by Britain in the techniques of jungle warfare and that the UK is disregarding altogether its obligations as co-chairman of the 1954 Geneva conference. In view of the uncooperative attitude of the other co-chairman, the Soviet Union itself, the accusation represents an alarming distortion of the facts.

The Kremlin's assertions are strongly denied in London, where Britain's only dealings with South Vietnam are stated to comprise medical aid and economic assistance within the framework of the Colombo Pact. The purpose of Moscow's new planks, which include an Ivestia article naming many prominent British journalists as members of the secret service, is none too clear.

It is clear that the Soviet Union is gunning for Britain while at the same time exercising restraint towards the United States. Perhaps the intention is to persuade the new American administration that Britain is, as Moscow seems to feel, a second-rate power.

(Herald, 30 December 1968)

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WORLD AFFAIRS

China turns spotlight on Europe

NO RESPONSE AS YET TO BONN'S OVERTURES

Frankfurter Allgemeine
Zeitung für Deutschland

Communist China is staging a foreign policy advance. The stagnation and loss of prestige resulting from excesses undergone at the height of the cultural revolution have gradually been overcome.

Consolidation at home and readiness to take a more realistic view of affairs are accompanied by activity on the international political scene that makes Peking a more interesting factor in world affairs.

Peking is no longer content with revolutionary slogans and polemical declamation. The Chinese leaders are making an attempt to regain lost ground.

Events in Czechoslovakia provided Peking with a favorable starting-point from which to reactivate its foreign policy. No communist party has condemned the invasion more vehemently than the Chinese. From one day to the next Chinese politicians and pressmen turned the spotlight on European problems.

Special attention was paid to Albania, Peking's bridgehead in the West. The chief of the Chinese general staff visited Tirana. His speeches made it quite clear that China is ready to provide its ally on the Adriatic with any assistance, including military, in the event of a Soviet threat.

Other Balkan countries were also indirectly lent political and moral assistance by Peking and ever since the peoples of Eastern Europe have continually been called on to resist Moscow's alleged aggressive, imperialist and social-fascist hegemonial policies.

It is easy to guess why Peking has suddenly changed its tune. The mistrust and revision that Soviet power politics in Central Europe have occasioned everywhere have provided the Chinese leadership with a welcome opportunity to brush up their own image.

Peking sees chance
to brush up image

Peking is utilizing Moscow's mistake in underestimating the Chinese to liberate its leadership of the international communist movement. It has grasped the opportunity of forging fresh links and gaining in credibility after the losses sustained in the hue and cry of the cultural revolution.

It may, of course, also be the case that the justification of Soviet intervention as continued in the Brezhnev doctrine has given rise to fears in Peking of the same kind as the suspicions harbored in Bucharest or Belgrade, even if these fears apply only to the remote western province of Sinkiang, China's nuclear research centre.

At all events Premier Chou En-lai has been talking in terms of a grave threat

to China's 4,000-mile-long northern frontier.

Whichever motives the Chinese leadership may have it has become abundantly clear in the last few weeks that Moscow is now its arch-enemy in Peking. During his visit to Tiane the chief of the Chinese general staff launched into a rant-and-branch condemnation of the provocative and ominous appearance of the Soviet navy in the Mediterranean. He had not a single word to say about the presence there of the American Sixth Fleet.

China's offer to resume the Warsaw talks between the US and Chinese ambassadors is even stronger still. Out of the blue Peking mentioned in an aside one of the original reasons for the talks, the signing of an agreement on the five principles of peaceful coexistence. For years the very idea of a treaty of this kind be-

tween China and the United States had been held to be absurd.

It would be wrong to indulge in wishful thinking and imagine that an immediate change in the balance of world power is likely to result from the change in emphasis of China's foreign policy. As yet only the priorities of hatred have changed in Peking.

In principle American imperialism is as detestable in Chinese eyes as is Soviet revisionism. Regular attempts are made in Peking to underline the similarity of interests between America and the Soviet Union and their tendency to divide the world into two spheres of influence.

For this reason Peking continually calls on the peoples of the world to resist American and Soviet ambitions. Not long ago Chou En-lai proclaimed a unitary front of all threatened, exploited and oppressed peoples against the two great powers.

Mao's 1949 speech
emphasised

It is no coincidence that Chinese propaganda is imitating a speech made by Mao Tse-tung in 1949 in which Mao states that China is prepared to establish diplomatic relations with any country, even imperialist or capitalist countries, as long as the principle of equality is maintained and ready to trade with all countries if benefits are likely to accrue.

This country is obviously one of the countries concerned. As yet Peking has not responded to the beginnings of a Bonn policy towards China but this silence can hardly be interpreted as final.

Harry Homni

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung
für Deutschland, 10 December 1968)

Czechoslovakia marks time on the economic front

VEGETATIVE STYLE OF GOVERNMENT

As was to be expected the December meeting of the Prague central committee did not result in sweeping personnel changes. Ominous advance reports of the expected enforced departure from the scene of well-known liberal politicians have for the time being not been borne out.

Not is this surprising when it is borne in mind that the erstwhile reformers are increasingly becoming advocates of real-politik and so acceptable to the Russians. Small wonder, then, that the names of Ministers in the new Federal government and the Czech and Slovak regional governments hardly suggest any change in the present political line.

Even so, continuity between the reform course of a few months ago and present government policies is endangered in two ways.

Premier Oldrich Cernik has increasingly adopted a more realistic attitude, as is shown by his recent advocacy of both prolonging economic reforms and forging stronger economic links with the Soviet Union.

The return to the usual governmental practices of people's democracy has also had the effect that decisions are once more being made primarily by the higher echelons of the Party, and since the process of government by means of constant consultation with the real rulers of Prague in Moscow is a slow one the dynamism of erstwhile reform has been replaced by a more vegetative style of government.

This is nowhere more evident than in the central committee's treatment of economic problems. The chief decision taken at the December plenum appears to have

been the appointment of a commission of specialists to report on the problems involved to a later session of the central committee.

Instead of reform, consolidation has taken over. Fundamental long-term decisions have been postponed and in their place short-term remedies are being sought which relate more to the symptoms than to the causes of the crisis.

The clear vision with which the economic distress of highly industrialised Czechoslovakia was once identified has for some time been beggared by a formal optimism decreed from above and obscuring the real problems. Percentages are proclaimed that convey the impression of a prosperity that could hardly be bettered.

Incomes have increased by 5.6 per cent in real terms and private consumption has soared ten per cent, it is claimed. But the Party leadership is honest enough to destroy this illusion of prosperity by admitting that the increase in consumption has exceeded by far the prospects of supply.

Courage and courage

The quality of goods produced, the government has announced, is unsatisfactory. Too little is still produced for market requirements and too much manufactured that is not saleable. In other words, due to political circumstances Czechoslovakia has partly exhausted its reserves in this year of reform.

It was realised before 1968 that this cannot last, but although economic reform was decided in principle during the final phase of the Novotny era there is still a great deal of reluctance to allow more freedom of decision. "Socialist calculation taking profit into account" is still only a talking point.

Prior to 21 August, the day on which Soviet troops invaded the country, it was a generally acknowledged fact that the Czechoslovak economy could only be streamlined by means of modernisation with the aim of becoming competitive on Western markets.

It was permissible to state that the one-sided links with the Soviet Union in heavy industry were a main factor in the country's economic misfortune. Now the opposite must be proclaimed. Cooperation with communist countries, particularly the Soviet Union, is made out to be a guarantee of economic stability.

It is only with the utmost caution that mention is still made of the need for greater flexibility in economic ties with Eastern allies. The courage and power the Prague leaders still possess to carry through this demand will depend to no small extent on their success in the tricky business of streamlining the economy.

Harry Schleicher

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 17 December 1968)

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PUBLISHER:

Friedrich Rebecke

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF:

Eberhard Wagner

ASSISTANT EDITOR-IN-CHIEF:

Otto Heinz

ENGLISH LANGUAGE SUB-EDITOR:

Gauley Penny

GENERAL MANAGER:

Holm Rebecke

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POLITICS

Liberalism since war

SCHNEEL HOLDS THE FORT

Liberalism in the Federal Republic formed a political organization later than the two major political parties. Officially they joined forces on 12 December 1968 in Heppenheim an der Bergstraße. Theodor Heuss had invited delegates from the Liberal Democratic Parties of the three Western occupation zones to attend a joint conference in Heppenheim.

The time and place were deliberately selected as symbols, because over hundred years previously preliminary discussions on the Frankfurt national assembly were held in Heppenheim. The old liberal heritage was to illuminate the future path of the newly-founded party.

But this ideological foundation proved insubstantial even before the bases of the two major parties became shaky. As an idea liberalism had long ago burst the bounds of a political party and enriched other parties.

During its political development in the Kaiser period and again during the Weimar Republic the liberal movement was repeatedly splintered. The National Liberals under Wilhelm II were generally more national than liberal.

This contrast was inversely reflected half a century later in the struggle over the "liberal manifesto." It was articulated most clearly at the Free Democratic Party (FDP) conference at Bonn in 1952 when Reinhold Maier's group defended the liberal heritage and Martin Eiler's supporters defended the "national" tradition.

To an extent it was national-liberal ideas which led post-war liberals to persist longer than other political parties in attempts to unite with people in the Soviet

Zone who, in name, held the same political opinions. Long after Kurt Schumacher had drawn the dividing line between his party and the Communists, and after Konrad Adenauer had realized that a free social order was only possible in the area controlled by the democratic occupation powers and that he must adjust his policy accordingly, leading FDP politicians still believed that an understanding could be reached with "liberals" in the Soviet Zone, whom the Communists granted nothing but their name.

When they developed into national parties the Christian Democratic Union (CDU) and later the Social Democratic Party (SPD) had to give up much of their ideological tradition. And thus it became more and more difficult for the FDP to make their liberal heritage seem credible in the face of the major parties which were themselves undergoing a liberalising process.

In the coalition with the CDU/CSU, to which Theodor Heuss committed the liberals in 1949, the FDP tried to make its presence felt by putting forward a liberal economic policy, which at that time was still opposed by the SPD. But by so doing the FDP often engaged in close partnership with the right wing of the CDU. The electorate, which to all intents and purposes was Adenauer's influence, did not

credit the FDP for its constant support of the conception put forward by the Chancellor and his Economic Affairs Minister, Ludwig Erhard.

After the first legislative period the FDP chairman, Heuss's successor Franz Blücher, suffered a severe defeat which made him doubt the political instincts of people in this country. This was probably the beginning of the FDP's later nervousness about the party image.

In 1956 this led to a split in the party. The so-called ministers' wing — Blücher, Schäfer, Neimayer, Pieusker amongst a total of 16 members of the parliamentary party — formed a splinter group and thus founded their own liberal party which admittedly bore the seeds of destruction right from the start.

At about the same time the liberal "Young Turks" in Düsseldorf toppled Adenauer's state government and helped the Social Democratic Steinbrunn to succeed Adenauer as Prime Minister.

At this point the national party was led by Blücher's successor Thomas Dehler, who after an apparently promising start got more and more tangled up in emotions and resentment. Eventually the party replaced him by Reinhold Maier who succeeded to an extent in welding the divergent wings of the party together.

If such measures were to be introduced, then the political parties who at the moment heavily welcome Gerstenmaier's decision, would certainly come forward quickly with reservations. After the conclusion of recent weeks they could easily claim that they had not been sufficiently informed of background events.

Under these circumstances, one can only hope that the Eastern authorities will not stir up major incidents. There is a simple means of ensuring this: the 22 FDP delegates entitled to attend the assembly could about themselves and thus remove any excuse for ill-will to cause trouble.

If the FDP were a party which not only calls itself "national" but actually acts in the national interest, then it would be bound to ask its delegates to stay away from West Berlin for the sake of this country as a whole. If this does not happen, then the only hope lies in Moscow. Fortunately, there are signs that after the military occupation of Czechoslovakia, the Soviet government wants to pause and avoid any renewed provocation of the West.

Wolfgang Wagner
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, 10 December 1968)

East Berlin is bound to object to NPD in Federal Assembly

When the President of the Bundestag Ulfert Grottelmann announced his decision that the Federal Assembly should be convened in West Berlin, he gave the impression of a man whose own courage did not really fail him. The voracious demands by many political lions of all political parties that, in any event, the next Federal President should be elected in West Berlin have created a false impression during recent weeks.

In reality, doubts have been more prevalent in Bonn. Fortunately, the Christian Democratic Union (CDU) party conference in West Berlin passed off without any incidents provoked by the East. Consequently one must at least reckon with the possibility that disturbances will be interrupted during the Federal Assembly or after the election has been held.

Thus, it took some courage to plump for West Berlin in spite of everything. But this courage is double-edged. No one can be quite certain whether or not a decision, which seems courageous in Bonn at the moment, will not seem presumptuous in three months time.

Certainly, the Federal Assembly has every right to meet in West Berlin. On three previous occasions it has convened in the city, once during the serious 1959 Berlin crisis. It, under pressure of Eastern threats, the government were to give up the idea of meeting in West Berlin, it could be interpreted as another sign of weakness vis-à-vis the principle that as far as possible West Berlin should be regarded as part of the Federal Republic.

This was why Gerstenmaier supported the West Berlin venue right from the start and has stuck to his opinion. However, it would have been understandable if the President of the Bundestag, who is solely responsible for this decision, had chosen another solution.

In 1969 the Federal Republic will be twenty years old, and for the first time since 1949 it happens that the presidential and Bundestag elections will take place in the same year. The general public in this

country would probably have appreciated the situation if, for this reason, the Federal Assembly were to convene in Bonn and not in West Berlin.

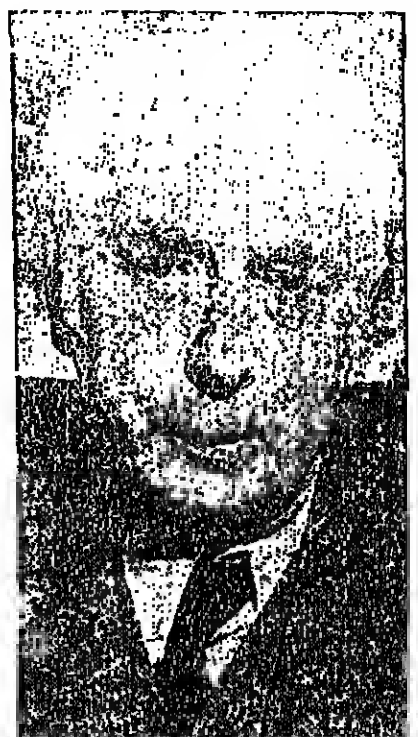
In this occasion the possibility of holding the assembly in West Berlin was almost dismissed. In the first place, the Federal Assembly will include delegates of the National Democratic Party (NPD). In the Soviet Zone authorities decide to provoke incidents, they will certainly justify their actions by claiming that they must protect West Berlin from neo-fascism. The whole world would surely realize that this was only a cheap pretext.

But if the Federal government were obliged to ask the Western powers of assistance to counteract renewed Berlin incidents, then this Eastern argument would put the Allies in a more difficult position than they normally have to face in the interests of West Berlin's defence.

It is very possible that critics would make their presence felt in the House of Commons in London, in the French Assemblée Nationale and even in Congress in Washington. They would point out to their governments that the light against neo-fascism really is more important than holding a Federal Assembly in West Berlin.

The Allied governments — with the possible exception of the retiring Johnson administration in Washington — would definitely have preferred it if for this reason the Federal government and the Bundestag President had renounced the West Berlin meeting.

But if nevertheless incidents should occur, which require Allied intervention, they will not deny their assistance, but it will be given half-heartedly and with silent reproaches. What makes Gerstenmaier's decision even more dubious is the fact that a number of measures could be taken, which the Western powers could do nothing about but which would nonetheless be very unpleasant for West Berlin.



Theodor Heuss
(Photo: A. Schreyer)

Although for several years Maier was the leader of a Stuttgart government, which relied considerably on SPD support, he thought that his party's continued existence was only feasible alongside the CDU. Following in Maier's footsteps as regards political orientation, Erich Mende was FDP chairman for eight years. Under his chairmanship, the party achieved one of its greatest electoral successes in 1961.

But the trend towards a two-party system, which had been the downfall of several small parties, caused increasing unrest and nervousness in the FDP. Many FDP politicians thought that their party would suffer the same fate if it did not escape the CDU's embrace and become more independent.

And the Free Democrats have looked on outstanding politicians such as the CDU had in Konrad Adenauer. And so at the beginning of this year the old party management was replaced by an executive of much more left-wing members whom the new chairman Walter Scheel often has difficulty in restraining from political escapades.

So far Scheel has succeeded in holding the party together, despite all internal contradictions. The party is now playing its role as opposition party in the Bundestag much more effectively than many people expected, especially in view of its numerical weakness and difficult legislative period. However many people doubt whether the FDP in its present form could bear the burden of a coalition government without falling apart.

R. Ströbel

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 12 December 1968)

Allied statement on Bonn's accrued rights in West Berlin demanded

West Berlin's chairman of the Free Democratic Party (FDP) and Senator of Justice Hans Günter Hoppe has asked that a draft agreement on the implications of Berlin's status be drawn up. By this means the Western powers, at least, should state what they regard as the accrued rights of Federal Republic policy in West Berlin and to what extent they will guarantee the Federal government's presence in the city.

Hoppe's appeal arises from the fear that West Berlin's rights could be even more restricted by intimidating actions on the part of the Eastern Bloc. He wants to eliminate the main area of attack for the communist campaign against West Berlin. This exposed area originates because of the different attitudes of the Federal Republic and the Western allies to the status of Berlin.

For quite some time and as yet without

success a four-man study group has been working towards the same aim in Bonn. Clarification of West Berlin's status, either in the form of a written statement or more generally, would indeed be psychologically comforting. But the determining factor would be whether or not such a statement were respected by the East.

So far there are no indications that this would be so. It is more dangerous to entertain the illusion that the Berlin Question is primarily a legal problem, which has nothing to do with the power confrontation between East and West.

From the Berliners' point of view, the anxious desire for a precise statement is understandable but holds out little promise. The Allies make no secret of the fact that they flatly reject any kind of binding clarification.

(Handelsblätt, 19 December 1968)

Handwritten note: April 1969

WORLD AFFAIRS

China turns spotlight on Europe

NO RESPONSE AS YET TO BONN'S OVERTURES

Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung

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Consolidation of home and readiness to take a more realistic view of affairs are accompanied by activity on the international political scene that makes Peking a more interesting factor in world affairs.

Peking is no longer content with revolutionary slogans and polemical declamation. The Chinese leaders are making an attempt to regain lost ground.

Events in Czechoslovakia provided Peking with a favourable starting-point from which to reactivate its foreign policy. No communist party has abandoned the invasion with such vehemence as the Chinese. From one day to the next Chinese politicians and pressmen turned the spotlight on European problems.

Special attention was paid to Atlanta, Peking's bridgehead in the West. The chief of the Chinese general staff visited Taiwan. His speeches made it quite clear that China is ready to provide its ally on the Adriatic with any assistance, including military, in the event of a Soviet threat.

Other Balkan countries were also indirectly lent political and moral assistance by Peking and ever since the peoples of Eastern Europe have continually been called on to resist Moscow's alleged aggressive, imperialist and social-fascist hegemonial policies.

It is easy to guess why Peking has suddenly changed its tune. The minimalist and revisionist that Soviet power politics in Central Europe have occasioned everywhere have provided the Chinese leadership with a welcome opportunity to brush up their own image.

Peking sees chance to brush up image

Peking is utilizing Moscow's mistake to underline the Chinese claim to leadership of the communist movement. It has grasped the opportunity of forging fresh links and gaining in credibility after the losses sustained in the hue and cry of the cultural revolution.

It may, of course, also be the case that the justification of Soviet intervention as contained in the Brezhnev doctrine has given rise to fears in Peking of the same kind as the suspicions harboured in Bucharest or Belgrade, even if these fears apply only to the remote western province of Sinkiang, China's nuclear research centre.

At all events Premier Chou En-lai has been talking in terms of a grave threat

Bonn aims to improve ties with communist Asia

Consideration is being given by the Foreign Office in Bonn to the problem of improving relations with communist-ruled countries in Asia once the Vietnam war is over.

It is learnt from reliable sources that there is no intention of establishing full diplomatic relations as soon as peace in Vietnam has been assured. The country towards which moves are most likely to be made is Outer Mongolia, which some

to China's 4,000-mile-long northern frontier.

Whatever motives the Chinese leadership may have it has become abundantly clear in the last few weeks that Moscow is now the arch-enemy in Peking. During his visit to Tientsin the chief of the Chinese general staff launched into anti-anti-French condemnation of the provocative and outrageous appearance of the Soviet navy in the Mediterranean. He had not a single word to say about the presence there of the American Sixth Fleet.

China's offer to resume the Warsaw talks between the US and Chinese ambassadors is even stronger still. Out of the blue Peking mentioned in an aside one of the original reasons for the talks, the signing of an agreement on the five principles of peaceful coexistence. Five years the very idea of a treaty of this kind be-

tween China and the United States had been held to be absurd.

It would be wrong to indulge in wishful thinking and imagine that an immediate change in the balance of world power is likely to result from the change in emphasis of China's foreign policy. As yet only the priorities of hatred have changed in Peking.

In principle American imperialism is as detestable in Chinese eyes as is Soviet revisionism. Regular attempts are made in Peking to underline the similarity of interests between America and the Soviet Union and their tendency to divide the world into two spheres of influence.

For this reason Peking continually calls on the peoples of the world to resist American and Soviet ambitions. Not long ago Chou En-lai proclaimed a unitary front of all threatened, exploited and oppressed peoples against the two great powers.

This latest slogan has much in common with the theory of intermediate countries proclaimed some years ago but forgotten in the wake of the cultural revolution. Peking sees as its potential allies the countries that lie between Moscow and Washington. These countries include Europe even though major industrial countries are monopoly capitalist.

Mao's 1949 speech emphasised

It is no coincidence that Chinese propaganda is boosting a speech made by Mao Tse-tung in 1949 in which Mao states that China is prepared to establish diplomatic relations with any country, even imperialist or capitalist countries, as long as the principle of equality is maintained and ready to trade with all countries if benefits are likely to accrue.

This country is obviously one of the countries concerned. As yet Peking has not responded to the beginnings of a Bonn policy towards China but this silence can hardly be interpreted as final.

Harry Humm

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 19 December 1968)

Czechoslovakia marks time on the economic front

VEGETATIVE STYLE OF GOVERNMENT

As was to be expected the December meeting of the Prague central committee did not result in sweeping personnel changes. Ominous advance reports of the expected enforced departure from the scene of well-known liberal politicians have for the time being not been borne out.

Nor is this surprising when it is borne in mind that the erstwhile reformers are increasingly becoming advocates of realpolitik and so acceptable to the Russians. Small wonder, then, that the names of Ministers in the new Federal government and the Czech and Slovak regional governments hardly suggest any change in the present political line.

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Premier Oldrich Cernik has increasingly adopted a more realistic attitude, as is shown by his recent advocacy of both prolonging economic reforms and forging stronger economic links with the Soviet Union.

The return to the usual governmental practices of people's democracy has also had the effect that decisions are once more being made primarily by the higher echelons of the Party, and since the process of governing by means of constant consultation with the real rulers of Prague in Moscow is a slow one the dynamism of erstwhile reform has been replaced by a more vegetative style of government.

This is nowhere more evident than in the central committee's treatment of economic problems. The chief decision taken at the December plenum appears to have

Kommunisten fordern schnelle Vegetation

been the appointment of a commission of specialists to report on the problems involved to a later session of the central committee.

Instead of reform, consolidation has taken over. Fundamental long-term decisions have been postponed and in their place short-term remedies are being sought which relate more to the symptoms than to the causes of the crisis.

The clear vision with which the economic distress of highly industrialised Czechoslovakia was once identified has for some time been obscured by a formal optimism decreed from above and obscuring the real problems. Percentages are proclaimed that convey the impression of a prosperity that could hardly be battered.

Incomes have increased by 5.6 per cent in real terms and private consumption has soared ten per cent, it is claimed. But the Party leadership is honest enough to destroy this illusion of prosperity by admitting that the increase in consumption has exceeded by far the prospects of supply.

Caution and courage

The quality of goods produced, the government has announced, is unsatisfactory. Too little is still produced for market requirements and too much manufactured that is not saleable. In other words, due to political circumstances Czechoslovakia has partly exhausted its reserves in this year of reform.

It was realised before 1968 that this cannot last, but although economic reform was decided in principle during the final phase of the Novotny era there is still a great deal of reluctance to allow more freedom of decision. "Socialist calculation taking profit into account" is still only a talking point.

Prior to 21 August, the day on which Soviet troops invaded the country, it was a generally acknowledged fact that the Czechoslovak economy could only be streamlined by means of modernisation with the aim of becoming competitive on Western markets.

It was permissible to state that the one-sided links with the Soviet Union in heavy industry were a main factor in the country's economic misfortunes. Now the opposite must be proclaimed. Cooperation with communist countries, particularly the Soviet Union, is made out to be a guarantee of economic stability.

It is only with the utmost caution that mention is still made of the need for greater flexibility in economic ties with Eastern allies. The courage and power the Prague leaders still possess to carry through this demand will depend to no small extent on their success in the tricky business of streamlining the economy.

Harry Schlichter

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 17 December 1968)

The German Tribune

HARRY SCHLICHTER

Friedrich Rebecke

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

Eberhard Wages

ASSISTANT EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

Otto Hahn

ENGLISH LANGUAGE SUB-EDITOR

Geoffrey Penny

GENERAL MANAGER

Heinz Rebecke

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POLITICS

Liberalism since war

SCHEEL HOLDS THE FORT

Liberalism in the Federal Republic foundered long ago. Officially they passed laws on 12 December 1948 in Heppenheim on der Bergstraße. Theodor Heuss had invited delegates from the Liberal Democratic Parties of the three Western occupation zones to attend a joint conference in Heppenheim.

The time and place were deliberately selected as symbols, because one hundred years previously preliminary discussions on the Frankfurt national assembly were held in Heppenheim. The old liberal heritage was to illuminate the future path of the newly-founded party.

But this ideological foundation proved insubstantial even before the bases of the two major parties became shaky. As an idea liberalism had long ago burst the bounds of a political party and enriched other parties.

During its political development in the Kaiser period and again during the Weimar Republic the liberal movement was repeatedly splintered. The National Liberals under Wilhelm II were generally more national than liberal.

This contrast was inversely reflected half a century later in the struggle over the "liberal manifesto." It was accentuated most clearly at the Free Democratic Party (FDP) conference at Ems in 1952 when Reinhold Maier's group defended the liberal heritage and Martin Eul's supporters defended the "national" tradition.

To an extent it was national-liberal ideas which led post-war liberals to partnership with other political parties in attempts to unite with people in the Soviet

Zone who, in name, held the same political opinions. Long after Kurt Schumacher had drawn the dividing line between his party and the Communists, and after Konrad Adenauer had realized that a free social order was only possible in the area controlled by the democratic occupation powers and that he must adjust his policy accordingly, leading FDP politicians still believed that an understanding could be reached with "liberals" in the Soviet Zone, whom the Communists granted nothing but their name.

When they developed into national parties the Christian Democratic Union (CDU) and later the Social Democratic Party (SPD) had to give up much of their ideological tradition. And thus it became more and more difficult for the FDP to make their liberal heritage seem credible in the face of the major parties which were themselves undergoing a liberalising process.

In the coalition with the CDU/CSU, to which Theodor Heuss committed the liberals in 1949, the FDP tried to make its presence felt by putting forward a liberal economic policy, which at that time was still opposed by the SPD. But by so doing the FDP often engaged in close partnership with the right wing of the CDU. The electorate, unable to differentiate the nuances of Adenauer's influence, did not

credit the FDP for its constant support of the conception put forward by the Chancellor and his Economic Affairs Minister, Ludwig Erhard.

After the first legislative period the FDP chairman, Heuss's successor Franz Blücher, suffered a severe defeat which made him doubt the political instincts of people in this country. This was probably the beginning of the FDP's later neurosis about the party image.

In 1958 this led to a split in the party. The so-called ministers' wing — Blücher, Schäfer, Neumayr, Preussner amongst a total of 16 members of the parliamentary party — formed a splinter group and then founded their own liberal party which admittedly bore the seeds of destruction right from the start.

At about the same time the liberal "Young Turks" in Düsseldorf toppled Arnold's state government and helped the Social Democratic Steinhoff to succeed Arnold as Prime Minister.

At this point the national party was led by Blücher's successor Thomas Dehler, who after an apparently promising start got more and more tangled up in emotions and resentment. Eventually the party replaced him by Reinhold Maier who succeeded to an extent in welding the divergent wings of the party together.



Theodor Heuss

(Photo: Archiv/dpa)

Although for several years Maier was the leader of a Stuttgart government, which relied considerably on SPD support, he thought that his party's continued existence was only feasible alongside the CDU. Following in Maier's footsteps as regards political orientation, Erich Mendo was FDP chairman for eight years. Under his chairmanship, the party achieved one of its greatest electoral successes in 1961.

But the trend towards a two-party system, which had been the downfall of several small parties, caused increasing unrest and nervousness in the FDP. Many FDP politicians thought that their party would suffer the same fate if it did not escape the CDU's embrace and become more independent.

And the FDP Democrats have lacked an outstanding politician such as the CDU had in Konrad Adenauer. And so at the beginning of this year the old party management was replaced by an executive of much more lively members whom the new chairman Walter Scheel often has difficulty in restraining from political escapades.

So far Scheel has succeeded in holding the party together, despite all internal contradictions. The party is now playing its role as opposition party in the Bundestag much more effectively than many people expected, especially in view of its numerical weakness and difficult legislative period. However many people doubt whether the FDP in its present form could bear the burden of a coalition government without falling apart.

R. Strobel

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 12 December 1968)

Allied statement on Bonn's accrued rights in West Berlin demanded

West Berlin's chairman of the Free Democratic Party (FDP) and Senator of Justice Hans Günter Hoppe has asked that a draft agreement on the implications of Berlin's status be drawn up. By this means the Western powers, at least, should state what they regard as the accrued rights of Federal Republic policy in West Berlin and to what extent they will guarantee the Federal government's presence in the city.

Hoppe's appeal arises from the fear that West Berlin's rights could be even more restricted by intimidating actions on the part of the Eastern Bloc. He wants to eliminate the main area of attack for the communist campaign against West Berlin. This exposed area originates because of the different attitudes of the Federal Republic and the Western allies to the status of Berlin.

For quite some time and so yet without

success a four-man study group has been working towards the same aim in Bonn. Clarification of West Berlin's status, either in the form of a written statement or more generally, could indeed be psychologically comforting. But the determining factor would be whether or not such a statement were respected by the East.

So far there are no indications that this would be so. It is more dangerous to entertain the illusion that the Berlin Question is primarily a legal problem, which has nothing to do with the power confrontation between East and West.

From the Berliners' point of view, the anxious desire for a precise statement is understandable but holds out little promise. The Allies make no secret of the fact that they flatly reject any kind of binding clarification.

(Handelsblatt, 19 December 1968)

RELIGION

Abbot disagrees with bishops, quits Benedictine order



In North Rhine-Westphalia a monk pursued a difficult path: the Benedictine Abbot Alkuin Heising protested against the church authorities in whom he is subject. The young scholar thinks that the reforms proposed by the Vatican Council are threatened by an "inquisitorial counter-revolution" even before the faithful have become aware of their import.

His complaints about the "antichristian style" at his church and intensely dislikes the "radical suppression of religious spontaneity as regards church services." He soon joined the side of the reformers because—as he says—he is convinced that "in many respects traditional religious leading needs to be expressed in modern forms." The reason for this is "that this is the only way in which Christ's message can be communicated to contemporary people."

But in the end instead of joining battle with the clergy, he chose capitulation. At the beginning of December he left the church. 41-year-old Abbot Heising asked to be relieved of his office as head of the Michaelsberger Kloster near Siegburg. His request was granted. An application to be laicized is now in Rome.

The events leading up to this point would have remained largely unknown because Heising kept quiet. He only made his views public when he left the church. Cologne recommended that the parish of Bonn-Tannenbudde should cancel the invitation to his former Abbot to give a talk on Christ's childhood.

In a circular the bishopric of Cologne stressed to clergy that Heising was trying to bring the Pope and the Church before "his personal court" in public. Then the retired Abbot broke his silence. On 12 December he let the public know his position.

In the Abbot's opinion, it all began when he supported the theses of modern theology put forward by Professor Hubertus Halbas, in an open letter last year. After refusing to disavow his theses the professor had been reprimanded by the Bishops' conference. As a result Cardinal Josef Frings gave Heising a

choice: retraction or having the matter referred to Rome.

Instead of a retraction, a modification was issued. It revealed that the Abbot at Michaelsberg stuck to his position. In addition he wrote to the Bishop's Conference stating how urgent he felt it was to reform traditional structures, so as to avoid a mighty revolution of the Church and to prevent a massive desertion at the faithful. "Your suggestions will be seriously considered," replied Cardinal Julius Döpfner.

But there was no further reaction. Meanwhile Heising became increasingly convinced that the administration was trying to stifle ecclesiastic life more and more through "petty legal regulations." For example, he thought it was regrettable that hand communion (giving the host into the believer's hands) should have been forbidden again.

He was annoyed that when young people of both the met in Catholic churches "unpleasant secret investigations" were conducted and that priests in charge of youth groups had been reprimanded for their tolerance of jazz because it is "unseemly" for jazz to be played in churches, as the administration wrote.

The Abbot said that he found "the clergy's education policy" just as incomprehensible as the Catholic Church's "obscure attitude" to the question of mixed marriages. Lastly, he was dismayed at the "severe censure" of Catholic priests against Pope Paul VI's encyclical *Humanae vitae*.

The defiant Abbot came to the conclusion that "the pastor was up against limits and prohibitions. He is reprimanded if he tries to initiate contemporary forms of parish work." And: "The relationship of the Church to society is characterized by out-of-date authoritarian thinking."

He dealt the authorities the blow which they expect of him. He has retired. In future Heising who knows Arabic and studied in Jerusalem wants to work on development aid projects. Thanks to numerous letters from priests and laymen, Alkuin Heising is more than ever convinced of the truth of his views: "One day the authoritarian style, which is unworthy of man's intelligence, will be superceded." For the time being, having taken this serious step, Heising is going away.

(DIE WELT, 13 December 1968)



Helmut Thielicke

(Photo: dpa)

Revivalist packs St Michael's Hamburg

invaluable values. When it comes to describing the essence of this man, the phrase "genial naïveté" comes most readily to mind. It is only through the decay of language that the word "naïve" has come to denote inarticulate misunderstanding. Schiller could think of no better way of describing, for example, Goethe's being and writings.

Such a person does not immediately consider the pitfall and the inadequate, but recognizes for everything God's original purpose, however disguised the object under review may be.

This does not mean that Thielicke overlooks weaknesses or mistakes; he simply gives them their proper place in the Creation.

Consequently, he possesses a quality which many dedicated men lack, namely humor and the ability to laugh at himself. The best anecdotes about Thielicke are told by Thielicke himself.

With obvious relish he tells the story of the speech he gave in Stuttgart after the war, in which he challenged the victorious powers not to judge the Germans too self-righteously. "On that occasion I was a little pompous and said, 'You others were not tempted, but we Germans have looked the devil in the eye.' Someone told this story to Karl Barth and he noticed his head and commented: 'So, Thielicke has looked the devil in the eye: the devil must have been exceedingly frightened.'"

This broad-minded humanist—it is not accidental that much of his work concerns Lessing—and determined campaigner can also make mistakes. In his estimation of people and situations, this is the price which great intellect has to pay in this world. Thus, for example, he accepted the contention that the present generation has become immune to mass hysteria because of the experience of the Nazi era.

However, a more important point in creating a picture of this internationally respected man is that he is capable of establishing an utterly personal and so-called friendship, and spurs neither time nor money if he thinks he can help someone.

Pictures of Thielicke as a young man show a figure threatened by a fatal illness. But he is now sixty and has a multitude of white-haired friends.

Gerhard Günther
DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT,
8 December 1968

Barbed wire and red tape cannot divide Church in East and West

In the Soviet Zone have been hampering their activities. For a long time joint synods have no longer been possible, and the activities of joint executive bodies have become fragmentary.

As the state does not recognize the existence of all-German bodies of the Protestant Church, representatives are not in a position to hold negotiations with official state departments. Since the new Soviet Zone constitution came into force this spring—which sets extremely narrow limits on church activities—the fear that all-German ecclesiastical institutions could be considered anti-constitutional must also be taken into account.

Under these circumstances, all the regional Protestant churches in the Soviet Zone have become inclined to form their own union, which takes into consideration the political conditions in the other part of this country and at the same time can

work more effectively than the exceedingly inhibited all-German bodies.

A structural commission has worked out proposals for "union of the Protestant churches in the Soviet Zone." Its work has largely been completed; the church leaders were able to express their views on the proposals and to make their own suggestions. In the spring of 1969 the synods of the eight state churches in the Soviet Zone will have the opportunity to reach a final decision on this union.

It was therefore surprising that at this point in time the three Lutheran state churches should have reached these speculative decisions. Admittedly a few weeks ago the Protestant Church of Union, to which the five non-Lutheran state churches in the Soviet Zone belong, agreed upon a new organization which—similar to the previous organization of the United Protestant-Lutheran Church in Germany—allows regional bodies in the East and

West more independence than hitherto.

But these decisions did not overstep the limits of the previous joint, basic organization and were jointly agreed by representatives of the EKK Council. It was assumed that when founding the union of Protestant churches in the Soviet Zone, the situation with regard to confessional matters would be rethought.

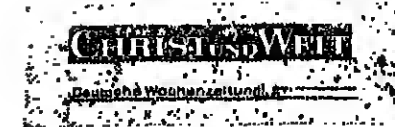
The hasty decision of the three Lutheran churches has not made the clerical situation any easier. Of course, the organizational framework of the churches and their unions should not be overestimated. Even if the Church also has in resort to organizational means, it is nevertheless something more than a mere organization.

The community of Christians in both parts of this country cannot be disrupted by political limits nor can it be invalidated through organizational modifications. And this is not the intention of the merger of the Lutheran churches in the Soviet Zone. In future they will doubtless continue to keep in close contact with their sister churches in the Federal Republic.

Sepp Scholz
DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT,
15 December 1968

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Social Democrats for five-million Ruhr super-city



Politicians in North Rhine-Westphalia are still feeling the shock in their bones. Proposals to reorganize the local government administrations have caused such a furor that no one quite knows how the thing will end.

The otherwise so placidly co-operative Christian, Social and Free Democrats were suddenly at each other's throats. The proposed schemes have caused local communities to become entangled in a tangle of their interests.

Two years before the next elections rival groups are already intensely debating the issue. Reports follow one after the other in quick succession. Town councils and local authorities are busy preparing proposals and counter-proposals to ward off forced solutions that would impair their interests.

The Düsseldorf state legislature is being a whole parcel of bills. With Weyer, the Free Democratic Minister of the Interior who has been convalescing for some time near Berlin, returned with a vengeance to the subject of municipal planning, which he had all but ignored in recent months. He has special plans for the region around Berlin from which his home town, Hagen, hopes to profit.

One plan which seemed to have been forgotten and which Weyer had until now regarded with suspicion has unexpectedly found supporters. The Greater Ruhr is again in the news.

At a recent extraordinary meeting of Social Democrats in Berlin representatives of local authorities in Berlin, Bonn, Wuppertal, Witten, Düsseldorf, and Dortmund supported proposals for a super-city extending from Dortmund in Duisburg. They were lavishly impressed by the Rhineland Report proposing a partition of the state into three administrative districts, Rhineland, Ruhr-Ruhr (roughly the area of the old Westphalia) and the area of the old Lippe. The report was published last spring by Rethel, a state secretary in Düsseldorf. He was advised by a committee of ten experts.

The proposals outlined in the Rhineland Report are more sweeping than similar schemes suggested by Lower Saxony, Hesse and the Rhineland-Palatinate. The six administrative regions Aachen, Cologne, Düsseldorf, Münster, Aachen and Detmold, which come under Rhineland and Westphalian government, should be dissolved, according to the Rethel Report, and replaced by three new regions, Rhineland, Ruhr-Ruhr and Westphalia with HQ in Cologne, Essen and Münster. Three new regional organizations would be created.

These would take on tasks that have hitherto been carried out by Westphalian-Lippe, Rhineland and Ruhr local authority groupings. These tasks include welfare and youth affairs.

For the Ruhr this could mean the realization of the long-awaited plan for a Dortmund-Duisburg complex. Regions that already represent a physical unit would be given the required administrative framework for effective government.

The Ruhr is no longer a melting pot in which people from all parts of the country, and from all countries, can live in isolation, without sharing a communal spirit. Working conditions in the foundries and mines have turned the people just as the people have turned the city. A type of person has grown up between Duisburg and Dortmund for whom the Ruhr has a

common language. It is a language which has found wide acceptance in literature (Max von der Grün) and in the home-brewed style of narratives of, say, Jürgen van Manger, one of this country's most popular raconteurs.

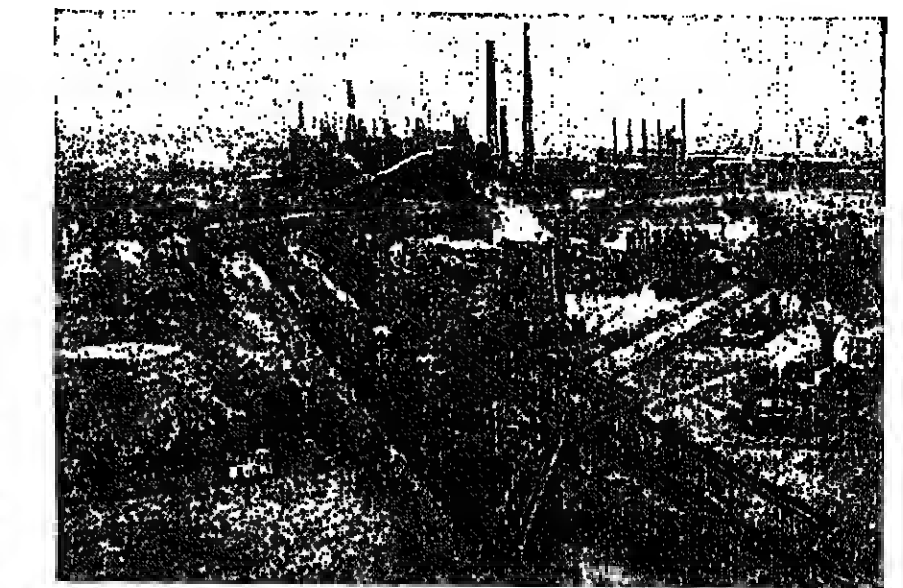
"These people with the fat fingers", as Professor Rethel, the sociologist, calls them, have the same habits and worries. Every week-end, from spring to autumn, groups of them wait for the return of their "little racehorses", the carrier pigeons that had been sent off to compete in prize-winning races.

Every month the miners have the same hopes that their pit will not be closed. In all Ruhr families the husband hands over the money wage to the wife, and the degree of comfort presented to the neighbors is a mark of their thrift.

Similarly, all towns in the Ruhr are plagued by the same problems. Duisburg and Dortmund councillors are in the same boat with their financial difficulties. Problems upon problems, and all in the same bag.

The city centres which spread too rapidly during the industrial boom must be replanned. Traffic problems are common to all, there is a general need for green belt areas, more jobs must be provided.

The prerequisites for better traffic conditions in Greater Ruhr have now been



Bochum's industrial landscape is characteristic of the Ruhr

(Photo: Stadt Bochum, Pressphoto)

created by the government. In Düsseldorf the go-ahead has been given for a suburban railway, the Provincial Assembly has pledged 1,500 million Marks for the project.

Local authorities in the Ruhr need only pay ten per cent of the cost of the new facilities. The Ruhr railway will be linked at strategic points on the North-South route with the S-Bahn at the Bundesbahn, now under construction.

Future generations in the Ruhr will have an excellent transport system. Traffic connections with industry, theatres and other social centres will be vastly improved.

At least in this sector the future of the Ruhr super-city seems bright. The central-

ization which this complex will necessitate and which many observers fear will thus be attenuated in manageable proportions.

True, Ruhr cities, such as they now are, will be degraded to the status of urban districts, but a high degree of municipal independence will be maintained in compliance with the wishes of the people. Local councils, administrative centres and mayors are not to be so divorced from the community as to be virtually inaccessible.

Greater Ruhr, with five million inhabitants, would be this country's largest city which at one stroke would make the Ruhr a more attractive area.

Günter Müller

(CHRIST UND WELT, 28 December 1968)

Rhineland-Palatinate fights to preserve statehood
MAINZ STREAMLINES LOCAL AUTHORITY STRUCTURE

Rhineland has become a slogan which is stressed about indefinitely by many. When reforms are to be actually introduced however, the difficulties begin. The gap between theory and practice becomes apparent. Though the up to debate their interests, preventing solutions that would benefit the community at large.

Typical of such dilemmas are the proposed financial reforms to give the Federal Government a share of the taxes and to give regional authorities the means to carry out urgent projects. The large rich federal states, especially after stumbling blocks since they are worried about losing their independence. The split in which local reforms can be effected is being demonstrated at present not by a large state but by the small Rhineland-Palatinate, an administrative region created by the French in 1946.

The Mainz legislature has now passed its fourth Bill on administrative reform extending the powers of local authorities and simplifying the business of government in greater administrative units.

About 250 such units have been reduced to 110, 26 villages are to be merged with five larger towns. The Provincial Assembly will decide early next year what to do with 47 other communities, many of them numbering only five or six inhabitants.

All will not go smoothly of course, protests are expected from the inhabitants of many of the communities affected by the reforms. Many communities fear losing prerogatives they have enjoyed for years.

Many people will naturally be annoyed to see the names of where they live disappearing from the map. Worse still, they may not want to be bunched together, if only in the administrative sense, with neighbouring communities for whom they feel antipathies.

The three parties represented in the Mainz legislature, however, ignored the

angry protests and went ahead with their programme of reform. They rightly argued that the good of the community comes before private interests. Palatinate politicians are confident that the new administrative machine will function more efficiently and result in greater productivity in those regions. The social life of these communities may also be stimulated by the new laws.

With the passage of the fourth Bill on administrative reform the Rhineland-Palatinate has consistently pursued the policy, that was introduced in 1966, when the first laws were passed to overhaul the machinery of government. These laws came into effect on 1 January, abolishing 32 district courts of law.

Territorial reforms were begun in July of this year. Five administrative districts

were merged into three. Legislation passed last autumn reduced the number of rural districts (Landkreise) from 39 to 28.

Since the boundaries of these districts were relocated at the same time, it was possible to lump 22 districts together to form nine. This rearrangement also caused furious protests, especially among motorists who were obliged to obtain new registration numbers.

The latest batch of laws on rural and municipal reforms are to come into effect on 7 June 1969, the day before the local elections are held. Legislation reducing the number of administrative districts came into force on 1 October.

The reform measures required much courage and tenacity by the Mainz. The pressures on them from their home communities were naturally very great, and politicians want to be re-elected.

The effects of the broad-based reform programme that is destined to change the political landscape of the Rhine and Moselle will continue, at least until 1972, to be the subject of heated arguments at local level. The new administrative system envisaged by the July laws has the ultimate aim of reducing the state's 3,000 administrative districts within ten years to about 200 administrative "associations," each having at least 7,500 inhabitants.

Politicians in the Rhineland-Palatinate have repeatedly made clear in their debates on administrative and territorial reform that they intend their recommendations to be ultimately incorporated in similar reforms at Federal level. This was again stressed recently in the Mainz assembly by the Prime Minister of the Rhineland-Palatinate, Peter Altmeppen.

The Prime Minister said that the re-organization of Federal states, essential within a broad context for the sake of reasons that prevailed in the Palatinate, cannot be realised with patent solutions. Representatives of all principal administrative districts in the country must meet to discuss what course should be taken.

In these discussions the Rhineland-Palatinate, which many politicians suggest should be dissolved entirely and split up among other Federal states, will defend itself on firm ground. The reforms carried out and the resolutions now being passed by the legislature in Mainz are essentially inspired by feelings of self-preservation. This does not, however, detract from the value and purpose of the reform programme in its present form.

This small Federal state, numbering 3.6 million inhabitants, has set an impressive example for other states which are inclined to talk much and act little. It is to be hoped that these will take the good example to heart.

Hans Jörg Schütz
(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 19 December 1968)

DPA Photo

CINEMA

Light and undemanding films given subsidies

Once again the Federal government's film policy has proved dubious and misguided. People have got used to accepting this as a fact, but on this recent occasion it was demonstrated in a particularly crass manner.

To encourage and raise the standard of Federal Republic films, the Film Promotion Act was rushed through its various stages some six months ago, the Film Promotion Institute was founded, and those responsible thought they had done their bit.

Anyone who knows anything about the film industry admittedly rejected the act as inadequate and spurious; however, at the time the bureaucrats dismissed all warnings and this is all the more inconceivable since the proposals have been confirmed in the meantime.

The Film Promotion Institute (FFA) has just published the first list of films which have been awarded the basic subsidy of 150,000 Marks. It is hard to believe one's eyes: the list includes such titles as *Die Nibelungen*, *Das blasse Gewerbe der Welt*, *Die Roche des Dr. Fu Man Chu*, *Heisses Pilsener Köln*, *Das Rasthaus der grünen Puppen*, *Wenn es Nacht wird auf der Reeperbahn* and so on.

The producers of these undemanding, light films are rubbing their hands in triumph and looking forward to the next subsidy. Is this what Bonn meant by film promotion?

However, another announcement has shattered the foundations of this country's film policy still further. At a recent FFA press conference in Bonn the chairman of the Film and Television Commission, Social Democratic member of the Bundestag Joachim Ralfert, explained that the number of Federal Republic films screened on television was to be stepped up even more.

In this connection it was also stated that the time which has to elapse before subsidies are paid out will be shortened.

this will indeed improve FFA's budget but otherwise is nothing more than another effort to the film industry.

As an observer, it is impossible to escape the impression that the Film and Television Commission has utterly misunderstood its task. Instead of encouraging fruitful cooperation between film and television in favour of the ailing Federal Republic film, it is obviously merely pursuing a pro-television policy.

In short, future television viewers will have the opportunity of watching 300 (as against 350) feature films per year and more of these than hitherto will be Federal Republic productions.

These incomprehensible measures, which certainly do not favour films, have met with immediate strong protest on the part of the film industry. Dr. Engelbrecht, chairman of the Association of Federal Republic Cinemas (FfDF), immediately resigned his post as deputy chairman of the Film and Television Commission, and the individual institutes were overwhelmed with protest letters, almost all of which could be summed up in the following sentence: "The present situation gives rise to serious concern as to the survival of our branch of the film industry." Some expressed their dissatisfaction more forcibly and threatened to lodge a constitutional complaint.

According to another statement, which only serves to emphasize the seriousness of the situation, 460 cinemas in the Federal Republic have closed this year, and another five hundred closures are expected next year. Having misunderstood its function, FFA must be held considerably responsible for this development.

And what is television's attitude to all this? A leading representative of the 1st Federal Republic TV Channel has said quite openly, as was reported in the magazine *Film-Echo/Film-Woche*, that television cannot be expected to broadcast inferior programmes for the benefit of the film industry.

Film material must be ripe for treatment

TALKING TO PRODUCER ARTHUR BRAUNER

This country's greatest film producer Arthur "Atza" Brauner, aged 50, only once thought in terms of making an artistic film. That was more than twenty years ago. He made a film called *Moriari*, the story of a group of concentration camp escapees who are driven to end for between the Red Army and the German forces. The film gained Brauner good notices, an award at the Venice Film Festival—and nine years in debt.

Since then this clever film salesman has devoted himself more to popular films than to subjects which interest him personally. His latest success recipe is called *Grossfilm in Co-Produktion*. *Der Tyrann* is already on the production line and *Kampf um Rom*, "the most expensive German film during the past fifty years," will be started soon. What does the most successful film producer in this country think of his medium?

Success has given him self-confidence and made him detached. Arthur Brauner brings his film aesthetic down to one common denominator: "A box-office failure is senseless. What does the producer gain from good notices? Critics say that he has achieved a few good sequences but that is about all. As a producer, one must be able to judge these things correctly oneself."

How does one make a successful film? Brauner: The producer must know what subject is ripe for treatment. A synthesis

of smooth and sex is a healthy recipe for producers. But it does not guarantee success. The mentality of the audience changes. I think I am on to a good thing with adventure films at the moment, because none have been made for quite a time. By making adventure films I am filling a gap.

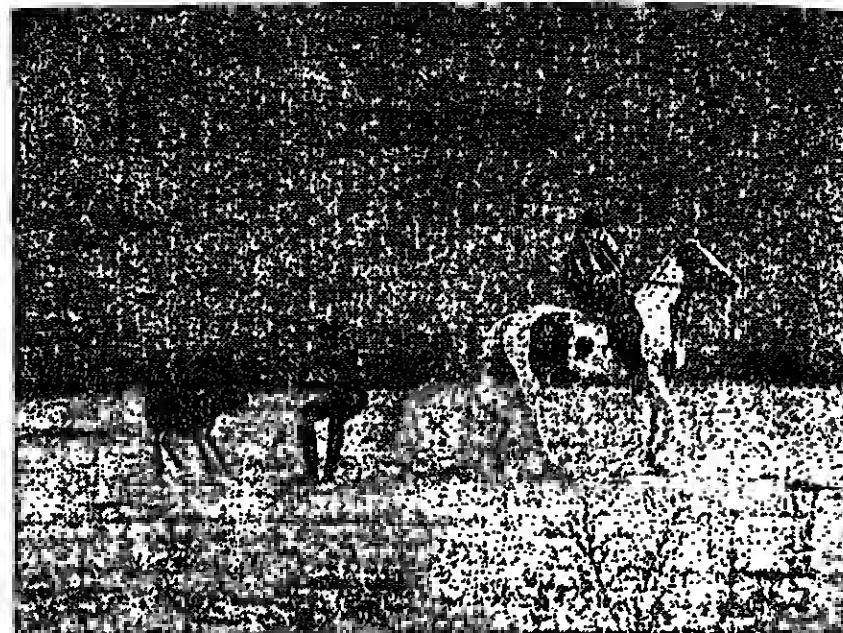
Do you know your audience? Brauner: Audiences don't know what they want. But I try to make films for charwomen and professors. *Kampf um Rom* could be suited to both kinds of audience.

Where do you get your film material from?

Brauner: Usually I consider plays, novels and short stories which have already been published. Alternatively, I commission scenarios.

And what do you look for in a story? Brauner: Above all I look for good characters, the way in which they are developed and appropriate situations. In this country authors describe situations and let the characters act accordingly. This is not so everywhere else in the world. It is not situations but the characters who create a situation, who are important. If we had authors like the Jellens or the French do, we would get on better. We have some good actors, but authors...

Who has the last word about a proposed film?



A scene from Schamoni's "Quartett im Bett"

(Photo: Schamoni/Constantin/Temperess)

Music starts it all happening

Everything goes better with music" says a German proverb. Incredibly, this slogan may fit many situations and many temptations—but it certainly does not suit a temptress such as Ulrich Schamoni. This 29-year-old director, who up to now has not been very fond of music in films, has used his latest work *Quartett im Bett* entirely on songs.

Ulrich Schamoni has found a completely new use for music in films. The slogan is no longer, "Everything goes better with music," but, "This music starts everything happening."

The music in question was composed by a young man who some years ago began to teach himself to play the guitar and earned a pittance living playing in West Berlin pubs. The composer is Ingo Isenhardt.

He even found three friends who were also musicians and they joined forces. At first the quartet sang folk songs which were all the rage at the time. But these lively young men soon realised that folk would lead them to a dead end. The group which was called *Ingo Isenhardt & Co* broke up and evolved a completely new way of making music, a mixture of cabaret quips and deliberately romantic chansons.

Everyday life in the slums of the Kreuzberg area of West Berlin where, in the dilapidated buildings and pubs, poor simple people formed a kind of happy family with painters, writers, students and major and minor geniuses, where everyone knows and respects everyone else—a situation which is regarded as an idyll of a past era in today's large cities—this provides the *Ingo Isenhardt* group not only with their musical but also with their textual inspiration.

These four Kreuzberg musicians are the centre of interest of the film *Quartett im Bett*, they and their songs, which for these boys do not merely represent a job but a fundamental expression of life. Their songs are simply about what moves them and what they say in ordinary conversation, though admittedly in a less poetic fashion.

With sharp insight, Ulrich Schamoni has recognised that these young men are typical representatives of the discontented younger generation, as found in West Berlin as a whole and particularly to Kreuzberg. He has recorded the reality of West Berlin and has set the music to mostly documentary camera work.

And the apparently impossible is achieved: the songs, many of which have the smoochy melodies of hit records, do not have a contrapuntal effect on the photography but utterly and completely complement the pictures.

(MEUE RUHR ZEITUNG, 7 December 1968)

THINGS SEEN

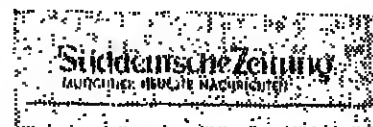
Paolozzi and Niki de St Phalle sculptures in Düsseldorf exhibition

Italy's greatest living sculptor lives in England. This is a joke of course because Eduardo Paolozzi is an Englishman, the son of immigrant Italian parents.

Paolozzi is one of those rare artists who reappear every few years with an entirely new body of work without being accused of emulating current trends, as can be said of so many others whose style is in a state of flux. Needless to say, Paolozzi is deeply involved in the formal and thematic problems of the present, but he avoids being trapped by any one dogma, just as he avoids dogmatism to his own art.

Paolozzi's sculptures—now that he has had his adventures in scrap and art informel—are among the most imaginative, suggestive and peculiarly plastic compositions of this decade. This begins with his unjointed pillars and shrikes which he usually welds and moulds in aluminium.

These have a patently hierarchical, figuratively orientated, structure. They are often crowned with limbs from the mechanical world. These details, however, are invariably integrated with great skill into the general scheme of the work.



Paolozzi's sculptures release various associations—towers, chess, cupboards, tabernacles, divinity, power stations, robots, wardens, Big Brother, philosophy. The titles are likewise associative: *Constitution*, *The last of the Idols*, *Tower for Mondrian*, *The World divided in Facts*, *Wittgenstein at Cassino*, *Il Medico*.

The surfaces of the sculptures are elevated or turned in upon themselves with geometric reliefs (grooves, rectangles) or by means of electric components, spokes and rays. This gives them an almost baroque, narrative, airy appearance.

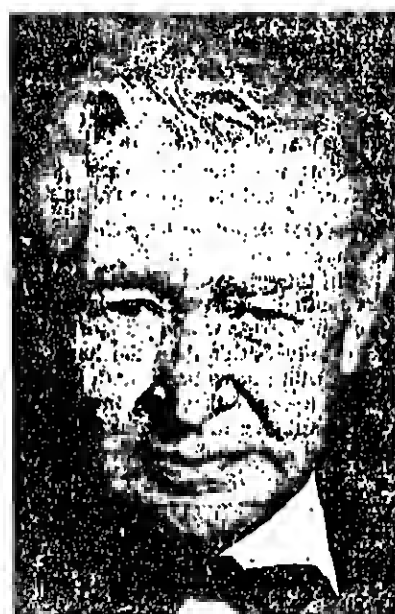
Paolozzi refines this amusing process of using ornamental effects to extricate monumental forms from the realms of unapproachability with rich, colourful painting that almost has a folk art flavour to it. This accentuates the appeal of the rationally mounted upper surfaces.

This technique seems to have failed in two works, *Tokio* and *Hamlet*, which Paolozzi painted without any apparent regard for the formal lines. Here an illogical ornament—illogical because the composition of the work did not require it—is superimposed on objects in space until these are almost obliterated. This then looks like colourful camouflage.

In 1964 and 1965 Paolozzi's art began to lose its massive qualities, that at times seemed almost threatening. The sculptures are raised from the ground by snake-like coils of pipes. Wheels are added, the block-like effect is dissolved in ligature, surrealist assemblage that recall Max Ernst.

Then came the phase of autonomous pipes which, painted or polished, seemed to take possession of space in a complex and frighteningly greedy manner. The dimensions are enormous, and the progression of joinings, overlappings, crosscuts, recalls and colour stripes have a disarming self-confidence. Looking at them, the works of a Titan, it would seem, continually striking new ideas, one finds oneself entering a euphoric state in which art here takes possession of the viewer, art that seems to exist in exact rhythm with the breath of this age.

Walther Kiaulehn — man of humour



Walther Kiaulehn, author and theatre critic, died suddenly in his flat in Munich, aged 60.

With his collection of essays, *Lebensjahr für Lichter* Walther Kiaulehn proved to those who were not so familiar with his newspaper articles that throughout his life his sense of humour never failed him, despite the many hardships he endured. His Berlin, *Schicksal einer Weltstadt*, published ten years ago, is a fitting and impressive memorial to his unique life.

Soon after the war Kiaulehn moved to Munich where he lived until his death. Besides his work as a journalist he found time to act in stage plays and cabaret shows. In 1950 he found the staff of the *Münchner Merkur* where in soon distinguished himself as one of today's leading critics.

(Photo: dpa) (Münchener Allgemeine, 7 December 1968)

Left-wing artists leap to action in Berlin

YOUNG REFORMERS GAIN LITTLE SUPPORT



A policy is being pursued in West Berlin, from the left. Young painters and graphic artists, sculptors, art students and students are disgusted with what they call the "art business" which in true capitalist style is turning art into a product, channelling real artists to the dictates of the market.

Discontent with the art industry is widespread. Led by a group of young painters well-versed in sociology, the left wing of West Berlin's art community has succeeded in reorganizing the association representing the interests of graphic artists. Until now, policy was decided by the "established" elders, and it must be admitted that these were neither very imaginative nor very active.

The tactical approach of the young artists was basically simple. They first joined the association, then at the annual meeting they kept the discussion going until the elders' strength failed them and they went home. When various matters eventually came to a vote the left-wing element was in the majority.

They secured the key positions. Now much will depend on what they have in

offer. That they will not be willing to take anything sitting down goes without saying.

Similar tactics were employed by the left against the West Berlin Kunstverein. The statutes of this Verein are reputedly not very democratic. Associate members are not allowed to vote. This right is reserved for fully subscribing members, about thirty in number, and these are life members.

Again the left succeeded in forming a majority at the annual meeting. A motion to alter the statutes of the association was adopted.

Now the subscribing members must decide what to do. They would be ill-advised to reject the proposals of the left, as various long-established members attempted to do at the annual meeting.

One old gentleman cried pathetically, "Those who are bored can leave." Pro-

years in this country. It will be open until 1st January.

In sharp contrast to the Paolozzi exhibition is another display on the top floor of the Kunsthaus, completed last year, where the Kunstverein has its rooms. The amusing Niki de St Phalle here presents her fat "Nanns." This woman with the peculiar name has a mannequin which takes the form of everything being bigger than with the others, everything more colourful and garish.

This is a fair of the artistic demi-monde, amusing and terrible. A riotous of fairy tales from the realm of dioramas, Disney-land in an orgy of polyester.

Sex and eroticism of the short-armed, stumpy legged primaeval mother. Pictures look like crazy birds and silly geese. A teasing circus lull to the top with publicity, extending even to the designers in the Deutsches Schauspielhaus.

Dreams of Ego with pallidities, muffs, old clothes and death cult. Enormous women beside childishness, naive lasciviousness, vulgarity and belated puberty. The clever arts and crafts of a restless, intriguing woman.

Indeed, a big change from Paolozzi. He discovers a third fascinating world between his own identity and his public, she tirelessly projects her innerworld, infusing it to a bizarre epiphany of banality. This exhibition is open until 1st January.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 7 December 1968)

Cultural events at 1972 Olympics

A voni gardo trends will be represented in the Munich 1972 cultural programme. The chairman of the Olympic cultural affairs committee, Herbert Hohenberger, announced last week in West Berlin that among other experimental projects Total Theatre with electronic effects will be included in the programme.

Herr Hohenberger said that a competition is being arranged in which twelve composers from this country will be invited to present their Olympic themes in times or minutes. West Berlin's cultural contribution will be guest performances of the Philharmonia and the Philharmonic choir.

Cultural contacts are also being arranged with the East Berlin government. It is hoped to engage the Dresden Staatskapelle.

(LIFE WELT, 5 December 1968)

EDUCATION

Universities clamour for more flexibility in managing their financial affairs

Basic Law states that art and science, teaching and research may be freely pursued. Admittedly this is only half the truth, to be accurate, the proviso "as long as they do not require any money" should be added. When money, public money, is needed, the autonomy of academic institutions is endangered.

A budget covering one year's studies precisely how much may be spent on what, and a representative of the state, a senator or a vice-chancellor, makes sure that the budget is adhered to. In addition, the expert supervision of education ministers over economic and staffing matters as laid out in university legislation ensures that as far as anything involving money is concerned the universities are kept on a short lead.

For a long time universities have endured this short lead patiently; it is only recently that they have begun to strain at the leash and they are doing so all

the more insistently, the more expensive teaching and research become, the more rapidly costs increase and the more palpably it is realised that all academic activities can be kept in a state of dependence and curtailment because of financial considerations.

One thing which annoys the universities is that the money paid out is always allocated for specific purposes. This is a result of the methods used for fiscal calculations. Money which is provided for professors can only be spent on professors, and if this is not possible because appointments procedures would be involved, then the money cannot be spent on entering an institute's library or purchasing technical equipment.

Hope for Ulm design college

Despite the decision of the Stuttgart Cabinet to close the Ulm College of Design on 31 December and to reopen it after as short a break as possible, there is reason to hope that the "continuous transition" into a more stable college, which lecturers and students and the Education Ministry hope to achieve, may still be possible at the last moment.

On Friday 6 December, the Finance Committee of the Stuttgart state parliament had to decide on three motions affecting the College of Design. The National Democratic Party (NPD) had asked that the allocation for the college in the 1969 budget should be cancelled and that the college should finally be abolished.

The Social Democratic Party (SPD) and the Free Democratic Party (FDP) had submitted a motion suggesting that from January 1969 the college should continue to function as a state institute. The Christian Democratic Union (CDU) proposed that the 500,000 Marks for the College of Design should be retained conditionally.

In other words the so-called re-founding of the college for the 1969/70 winter semester must be effected and the will to continue supporting the college must exist, before the money is paid out. This is how the chairman of the Finance Committee, Frank (SPD), interprets the decision.

It is also appreciated that the College of Design needs up to 1.5 million Marks annually. The Finance Minister has explicitly stated that funds not anticipated in budgetary plans will be granted to the college for unavoidable expenses, for instance money for the upkeep of buildings or to cover the costs of appointments negotiations.

The proposed commission of experts would be primarily responsible for dealing with the formal organisation, that is the future pattern of the college, so that it is assured a firm place in the state's overall university plans.

Suggestions on this point, for example the idea of coordination with Stuttgart's technical college, have been too vague up to now. The fact that College of Design students do not need to have passed school-leaving examinations would obstruct complete coordination with the technical college. (This difficulty would be eliminated if in future the College of Design made admission conditional upon the possession of a technical university diploma.)

Now that the Baden-Württemberg Finance Committee has made known its de-

sire and intention to retain a college of design in the state through its latest budget, one wonders whether the sponsor of the college, the Schötl Foundation, could not do something to help: for example, paying salaries, even if reduced salaries, between January and the autumn of 1969 until the new status of the college has been firmly established.

The foundation is giving serious thought to this matter, as was reported by executive member Zangster (Ulm). Zangster expressed special praise for the students, who have probably suffered greater hardship than lecturers because of conditions at the college since last February. The best and the really constructive suggestions about the future of the College of Design, which despite everything remains a unique institution, have come from the students themselves. (It was recently rumoured that Ollen in Switzerland was interested in taking over the college.)

One can only hope that matters will take a turn for the better.

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 7 December 1968)

Television's favourite professor, zoo director Bernhard Grzimek, is in for some competition. Preparations are now underway at the 2nd Channel headquarters in Mainz for a truly contrasting programme called Television University, or as director Karl Holzamer prefers to call it, "Tele-Uni".

Whereas today medical students crane their necks to get a look at a "case", in a few years time a single television camera may provide students with a photographic commentary on procedures in the comfort of their own rooms. Students may also be able to watch chemical experiments on TV.

The television university is certainly not a new idea conceived by the 2nd Channel. But now that comparable experiments have been conducted in other countries, now that the government is prepared to help financially and now that legal documents on the possible status of a TV university have been put forward, realisation of these bold television plans is a good deal more likely.

For a start "a series of programmes orientated towards university studies" is due to begin next autumn. The concept of a television university is clearly defined: because of overcrowding at universities, television is to be exploited to reduce the burden imposed on present further education establishments.

A television university would be particularly useful for introductory lectures in all subjects and for scientific courses.

Another point is that of the mammoth budgetary plans may only be concluded for the duration of one year. The "production costs" of a university are, by their very nature, long-term investments and therefore require long-term planning.

At present if a university does not distribute the funds granted to it, it runs the risk that contributions for a particular purpose will be scratched from its next year's budget. Consequently, shortly before the end of the budgetary year all universities try to spend unused funds on something or other, and this does not always lead to rational expenditure.

A third reason for many difficulties is the division of university administration into a self-administrative department responsible for teaching and research and an economic and staff administration section, which disposes of funds.

The more money research, teaching and training require, the more important it becomes for expert decisions to be reached and to ensure that all those who are party to decision-making bring their expertise to bear.

This is becoming increasingly realised, and recent drafts for university legislation have certainly been directed towards creating a unified administration with a permanent executive body and towards giving individual departments more influence on budgetary proposals.

A synoptical review of recent regulations concerning central administrative bodies, budget proposals, supervision and the preambles to university legislation or proposed bills, drawn up by the Federal Republic Vice-Chancellors' Conference and recently made public, provides interesting conclusions on the present stage of developments.

In addition, the Vice-Chancellors' Conference agrees on this point, universities can anticipate that the reform of budgetary law initiated by the government will result in further loosening of the universities' budgetary straight-jacket.

The Federal government has put forward three bills which are intended to transform the traditional financial policy

aimed merely at covering necessities into a modern "organised financial policy," and to eliminate the difficulties created by the medium-term financial planning because of budgetary legislation.

The first bill involves an amendment to Basic Law which will smooth the way for reforms; the second establishes principles for harmonising the budgetary legislation of the central government and the Federal states; and the third bill proposes new Federal budget regulations which would replace the Reich Budget Act of 1922 which is still valid.

A report commissioned by the Vice-Chancellors' Conference and drawn up by the Tübingen lawyer Professor Thomas Oppermann comes to the conclusion that universities would have good reason for welcoming the development envisaged in the reform bills.

In order to ensure that the new possibilities would also be exploited in favour of universities, Professor Oppermann suggests that the bill should include a clause relating to universities which would replace the Reich Budget Act monitoring budgetary law.

Working arrangements

According to this clause, entries in budgetary plans for universities would be dealt with from the point of view of both interested parties and could be transferred to the next year's budget. Limiting clauses, which propose that funds granted could only be distributed with the permission of the Finance Ministers concerned, should be restricted to "exceptional cases of unavoidable necessity."

If the financial planning council proposed in the harmonisation legislation deals with measures intended to promote academic activities, then two representatives elected by members of the Arts, Science and Research Council, the Max Planck Society, the Research Association and the Vice-Chancellors' Conference should take part in discussions.

The Federal Republic Vice-Chancellors' Conference agrees with the view expressed in this report. It is also convinced that mutually adaptable and transferable budget entries would be more beneficial for universities than the lump sum subsidies, which have been much criticised of late because they can involve the risk of overall cuts in subsidies.

(DEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG, 6 December 1968)

Second channel makes preparations for television university

Since the 2nd Channel programmes would be screened throughout the Federal Republic.

At the insistence of Christian Democratic Bundestag member Dr Berthold Martin, who is also a member of the 2nd Channel board of governors, Federal Minister of Research Gerhard Stoltenberg approved in principle "appropriate financial participation by the government" in the middle of October last year.

In accordance with the "agreement between the government and Federal states on the establishment and extension of universities" dated 18 February 1968, the central government could cover fifty per cent of the investment costs of a television university. A pre-requisite, however, would be close cooperation with an existing university, as envisaged by the Hamburg lawyer Professor Werner Thiele in a report on "Legal Aspects of a Television University."

An existing university could establish an institute for television teaching and the 2nd Channel would simply act as an intermediary making the equipment available to the university.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 20 November 1968)

MEDICINE

Disadvantages of plaster casts

DEGENERATION SYMPTOMS IN THE BONES

Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung
ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

In the old days orthopedists treated many diseases of the limbs by immobilisation in plaster, often for several months; this applied, for example, to congenital dislocation of the hip-joint, bone operations and resetting congenital contractures of the thumbs such as club-foot or talipes calcaneus.

Small children who were immobilised in a pelvic plaster-cast for more than twelve weeks often suffered epiphyseal fractures more frequently than usual. In addition, symphysis, glenoid cavity and convex articular surface often developed deformities.

These modifications used to be associated with an innate immaturity of the osseous tissue, which was thought to account for all limb deformities and also for humeral, degenerative illnesses. Disturbances in bone growth following injuries during childhood were partially due to inappropriate use of plaster of Paris.

Jochims Eichler, lecturer and senior orthopedic specialist at the Justus Liebig University in Gießen, has made a thorough study of the causes of this bone atrophy. He was recently awarded the 5,000-Mark Heine Prize by the Federal Republic Orthopedic Society for his investigation.

As part of his study, Eichler experimented on guinea-pigs of various ages; the animals were put in pelvic plaster-casts for between two and six weeks. After only two weeks' immobilisation, the subsequent examination of the leg revealed considerable modifications to cartilage and bones.

The leg growth of the youngest experimental animals was reduced by four millimetres; as a result of plaster treatment, slightly older "adolescent" animals displayed a reduced growth of 1.6 millimetres.

After only one week in plaster, the tensile strength of the leg is reduced by 20 per cent; after three weeks it drops by 50 per cent, and after six weeks in plaster it amounts to a mere 33 per cent of the original value. Immobilisation also reduces the hardness of the smallest areas of the bone surface.

X-ray measurement of sections of leg bone from which plaster had been removed after only two weeks treatment showed a 53-per-cent reduction in the bone trabecula surface. Decomposition of bone trabecula in growing animals occurs chiefly during the first few weeks of immobilisation; the decomposition of bone cortex, on the other hand, progresses considerably more slowly.

Weighing un-plastered small sections of bone cortex demonstrated mineral losses of between 0.8 and 14.5 per cent of the bone tissue still present. Immobilisation also increases the amount of calcium excreted in faeces, and phosphorus

excretion also increases slightly, whilst the potassium balance remains positive.

On the basis of his clinical and experimental experience, Eichler recommends various measures to reduce osteoporosis, that is the complications caused by degeneration of firm osseous tissue. For instance, a plastercast should only be applied if it is absolutely necessary.

If immobilisation in plaster is prescribed, it should be remembered that with small children complications can arise as a result of inactivity osteoporosis within a few months. In the long run, therefore, surgical treatment is often much more beneficial than several months in plaster to correct malformations of the limbs.

Mellorations on both sides of the body should either be surgically remedied during a single operation, or the second deformity should only be operated upon after breaking off immobilisation, if limbs need to be immobilised for long periods, consideration should be given as to whether temporary immobilisation in clinical appliances would be sufficient.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 4 December 1968)

Godsend for people with weak hearts

At least 30,000 people would not be alive today if the electronic cardiac pacemaker had not been developed. This equipment, which is about the size of a box of matches, enables its wearers to lead an eight-volt life. This is the current by means of which a "fired" heart is encouraged to beat by constant electric impulses. If the natural stimulation mechanism no longer function.

Did this apparatus has one grave disadvantage: the batteries which produce the eight-volt current last at best for two years. Now this problem of providing energy also seems to have been solved—by a bio-galvanic cardiac pacemaker.

At the fourth annual conference of the Federal Republic Society for Medical and Biological Electronics in Munich, Dr Max Schindler (II Physical Institute of the West Berlin Technical University) explained the novel apparatus. It is an electrolytic pacemaker which, as was reported in the Medical Tribune, has already been inserted in fourteen patients and been tested for over nine months.

This piece of equipment solves the problem of providing constant stimulation in a very neat way: the body itself produces the required voltage. In principle, the mechanism works on very similar lines to the natural sequence of events.

If a person has a healthy heart the stimulation waves, which are discharged by the heart and force it to contract, occur without any "outside help." But with the electrolytic pacemaker tissue fluid from subcutaneous fatty tissue and the muscular apparatus is used to produce the necessary voltage between two electro-chemically dissimilar metals—the galvanic principle, which applies to every battery, is initiated in the living organism; hence the description bio-galvanic.

The pacemaker, provided with energy by the body, has one zinc chloride and one silver chloride electrode. The complete apparatus weighs 43 grams, about as heavy as a large paper, and at first it was quadrangular; now it is like a flat cylinder and is 40 millimetres in diameter and 13 millimetres thick, about as big as a round pill box.

At first the stimulator operated without a voltage regulator so that the impulse frequency was unstable. Then the researchers at West Berlin's Technical University developed a new version; the main difference between this and the previous apparatus is that it has a self-regulator, which clamps up the voltage and automatically acts as a transformer.

The device also has condensers for alternating voltage, rectifying circuit and storage purposes as well as the usual pacemaker circuit. A limit-effort transistor also involves a voltage regulator, which helps to increase the voltage for the stimulator to an initial strength of 5.5 v.

Three years of research preceded the development of the bio-galvanic pacemaker. Because of the success achieved with the apparatus already inserted, fifteen

Kieler Nachrichten
LANDSZEITUNG FÜR SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN

more insertions are to be undertaken as soon as possible. Of the original fourteen, only one did not work because it was inserted subcutaneously and attached to a previous cable system, which caused unfavourable diffusion reactions.

The insertion of a pacemaker is more effective to the pectoral muscle than in the subcutaneous tissue, as well "moistened" tissue is more suitable. If the apparatus is used constantly for a year, one gram of zinc is given off by the electrode and this is oxidised by a galvanic process.

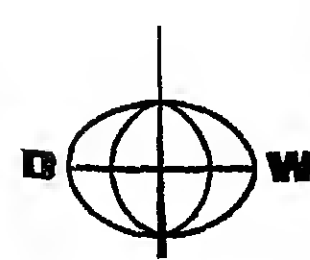
If diffusion conditions are favourable, the zinc oxidises more easily. No toxic reactions were observed in patients or experimental animals, though insertions did cause minor tissue modifications, which were only painful if the device was inserted subcutaneously.

(Kieler Nachrichten, 5 December 1968)

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| Area | Time GMT | Mo-Fri |
|------------------|----------|----------|
| Asia/Australasia | 08.45 | 13-16-19 |
| | 21.10 | 19-31-41 |
| | 03.00 | 25-31 |
| | 15.50 | 16-19 |
| West Africa * | 05.45 | 25.20 m |
| | 12.00 | 16.89 m |
| | 17.45 | 16.89 m |
| Central Africa * | 04.30 | 31.36 m |
| | 10.45 | 25.46 m |
| | 16.45 | 30.82 m |
| North America | 01.30 | 25-31-49 |
| | 04.45 | 25-31-49 |
| | 10.45 | 19-25-31 |
| | 19.00 | 16-19-25 |

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THE ECONOMY

Law of integration is world-wide

BY ECONOMIC AFFAIRS MINISTER DR. KARL SCHILLER



exports must also be in favour of higher imports.

Moreover, in view of the close integration in today's international economy, it is not possible in the long run that a country seeks full employment and internal stability at the cost of equilibrium in the field of foreign trade and payments. A "beggar-my-neighbour" policy can never be upheld. For surpluses on goods and services of one country are always confronted with equally large deficits of other countries.

The state of external disequilibrium is also disadvantageous for a surplus country. It pursues a reasonable policy it will therefore pursue of its own accord the policy of a good creditor. At the same time, deficit countries will obviously press for higher imports of goods and larger exports of capital by surplus countries.

The Federal Republic whose surplus leading position has been the consequence of the recession of 1966/67 has accelerated also the growth of imports by its active economic policy. Moreover, it has increased its exports of capital which with a tendency towards longer terms came up to almost 9,000 million Marks in 1968.

A fact frequently forgotten is that this country has an adverse basic balance. The surpluses accrue in the balance of trade. It is shown here that although the revival of business activity has led to an accelerated growth of imports, exports on the other hand have risen at an even faster rate.

It has been this development which has led to the demand raised by various circles to upvalue the Mark. This entails large-scale speculative movements.

The inflationary tendencies in some major industrialised countries too, where price increases of between four and five per cent are no exception, had to be kept away from the Federal Republic where, for two years, a relative price stability has been ruling.

For that reason, the Federal government has taken fast action through taxation measures as a safeguard against external influences. It appreciates very much that the Bundestag on its part has passed the legal provisions by an accelerated procedure.

The advantage of this system over a revaluation of the Mark is obvious: taxation measures are limited in time and are more flexible. This is of great importance in the light of the Federal Republic's international economic situation and of the economic development in major industrialised countries.

Our partners in the Group of Ten have appreciated the policy of the Federal government in the three days' monetary conference held in Bonn. Incidentally the deficit countries as well as the surplus countries have indicated their willingness to make an effective contribution to the stability of the international monetary system by pursuing an appropriate and concerted economic policy.

Due to the new measures, this country's surplus position will presumably diminish by 4,000 to 5,000 million Marks in the course of the coming year. This corresponds to about one third of the present surplus.

With this the Federal Republic contributes considerably to the reduction of the international balance of payments imbalance. Naturally, the Federal Republic

will export capital also in 1969, though of course not to the extent of 1968.

Capital exports cannot be regarded as a means to achieve equilibrium in the balance of payments. Another of their functions is to safeguard industrial structures. For that reason, direct investments are of great importance. They should therefore play an even greater role within the capital exports of the Federal Republic. For they too eventually serve international division of labour.

However, the question of a promotion of investments abroad by general tax reliefs which is frequently put cannot be so easily answered. Whoever contemplates an extension to industrialised countries of tax reliefs applying to investments in developing countries must keep in mind that this may lead to distortions.

It is impossible for the Federal government on the one hand to grant a bonus for investments in new industries to this country's continuing areas and at the same time to give tax incentives to direct investments in neighbouring countries.

Apart from this, exports of capital as such must always be seen under the perspective of investment requirements at home. Long-term growth policy to a highly industrialised economy demands a great input of capital.

Foreign trade policy must take into account all these factors. It must see to it that the advantages of international division of labour must become effective.

In doing so, it must not hinder long-term prospects of development nor must it disturb the process of adaptation by too abrupt a change. In addition, the law of integration is world-wide. Therefore, any association of countries to form homogeneous markets like those of the European Communities must adapt itself to the world-wide economic process. Last of all, however, it must not impede progress.

(Photo: Archiv/Blackburn) (Interviewer: 10 December 1968)

East Berlin made major trade concessions by Bonn

East Berlin's account with the Bundesbank at the end of this year, and another sixty million at the end of next year. With this money East Berlin will buy machinery.

Petrol and diesel oil will be supplied from now on under normal conditions. Supplies are expected to be worth fifty million Marks next year.

The East Berlin government probably agreed to this compromise in the hope of getting access more readily to another subsidised sector. Nowhere can Soviet Zone farmers receive a better price for their produce than in the Federal Republic.

Worth noting are the agreements on supplies of machinery until 1975, for the duration, that is, of the Soviet Zone's latest development programme. These underline both sides' interest in a long-term exchange of goods.

Higher interest-free credit reserves (swing) combined with the termination of yearly balancing of accounts have also been under discussion for some time. The swing level now agreed—25 per cent of the value of Soviet Zone deliveries last year—must be deemed a great concession on Bonn's part.

In the present circumstances much will depend on how willing the communist side, on the basis of the new agreements, is to increase intra-German trade. Last year's figures are not very encouraging. Trade stagnated at 2,700 million Marks, and 1968 is not expected to have been much better.

In the past politics have always been the spinner in the works of inter-zonal trade. Communist ideology prescribes that "the socialist community of nations"

must be capable of solving its own problems. Sensible economists, who wish to utilise the international division of labour in the interests of their own welfare, are always open to the charge of "treason" in the face of such narrow-minded and egocentric principles.

In this climate—the ideology still holds—limits are set to the future development of intra-German trade. The again more centralised East Berlin economic policy, however, needs a stopgap margin of development to compensate for losses when its five-year plans fall short of their targets. This stopgap has been appearing over the news in the communist system must also contain the inevitable decline in growth rates following the politically predestined overcommitment of industry and trade in the Eastern Bloc.

In this context East Berlin is continually reminded of the value of inter-zonal trade. Bonn is of course interested in expanding the market for political reasons. The greater the volume of trade the more secure will be the approach routes to Berlin.

Besides, the smaller the prosperity gap between both parts of Germany the less tension there will be. Professor Karl Schiller, the Minister of Economic Affairs, expressed this hope at a recent meeting of the Bundesrat all-German committee.

Before the new agreements were reached the Federal government had made a number of unilateral concessions to East Berlin. One such is a Federal guarantee for long-term capital goods supplies. A company was set up to promote the financing of industrial plant. The order cancellation clause for deliveries to the Soviet Zone was abolished in 1967.

The number of quota restrictions was reduced. Many goods can be procured from the Soviet Zone on the basis of open tenders. The Federal government this year also issued general trade permits instead of the separate permits that had been previously required.

The new director of the trust company for inter-zonal trade, Willy Kleidienst, negotiated the new agreements, scoring his first success in East Berlin. He will remain the Ministry of Economic Affairs' inter-zonal trade expert.

Professor Schiller has called the new arrangement the "central level" between Bonn and East Berlin. By all accounts, this level is now functioning well. It remains to be seen what advantages can be gained from talks at higher levels. In this respect East Berlin must make the first move.

Of more immediate importance is the extent to which the East Berlin government will for its part be prepared to make compromises. The Federal government has repeatedly drawn attention to the fact that efforts to increase the volume of trade are continually being foiled at obstructed by inadequate transport, communications and payments facilities in the other part of Germany.

East Berlin's efforts to improve the system in central Europe contrast sharply with its endeavours to achieve international recognition. In the Federal Republic a businessman can within a few seconds reach a colloquy of a customer in many Western European countries. A connection with the Soviet Zone of Germany often takes longer than a call to a developing country at the other end of the earth.

While East Berlin is busy printing visa forms Western European customs officials are removing controls. What or where is the world status that East Berlin is so anxious to achieve?

(DPA WELT, 10 December 1968)

INDUSTRY

Willy Korf - shrewd steel industrialist

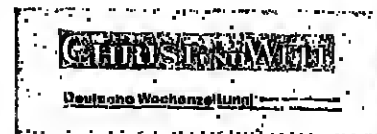
GAMBLING ON HIGHER STEEL CONSUMPTION

Willy Korf, the shrewd industrialist in the steel industry, caused much head-shaking two years ago when he built a modern rolling mill for bar stock in Kehl on the Rhine. Now, just to prove that this was not the only trick in the bag, he completed within eight months an entire electric steel mill with a continuous casting plant for the manufacture of raw steel and semi-finished products, besides a brand new rod mill.

With its own supplies of natural steel Badische Stahlwerke (BSW) in Kehl is now an integrated iron and steel producing enterprise. The electric steel plant, the heart of the concern, is one of the most modern in Europe.

The Korf group—the holding company is Korf Industrie und Handel in Baden-Baden—now have all the facilities they need in the BSW rod plant. Korf's "miniature" steel mill will have an annual output of 400,000 tons in the electric steel plant and a maximum 400,000 tons of bar stock and rolled wire in its two rolling mills. Together, this will represent one per cent only of this country's steel output of forty million tons annually.

The giants in the Ruhr therefore need not fear the dwarf in Kehl, for the present at least. BSW is, however, this



country's largest supplier of reinforced concrete rounds, accounting for twenty per cent of sales.

Willy Korf was borne along on the conviction that the future of the steel industry will not be determined entirely by large concerns, whose huge facilities are very susceptible to market fluctuations. He maintains that smaller companies are well able to survive on today's market because they are more flexible and even superior to the mammoth enterprises in having lower production costs.

Overall capital investment of the Kehl concern—including the bar stock plant that went into operation in 1966—is placed at 250 Marks per ton of annual production. Herr Korf considers this an extremely good average. The lowest known figure for conventionally integrated steel mills is 1,000 Marks per ton of annual output.

Speaking at the opening of the new plant, Herr Korf said that the decision to

expand his company into an independent steel mill was influenced by price policy and the supply restrictions of various sales offices (Kontors) for rolled products. These would not have allowed him to meet his full needs of raw material at "reasonable prices" with Federal Republic offices.

The only alternative was to order more material from French companies. This arrangement has worked out well for the Korf concern.

BSW plant is doubtless well situated at the Strassbourg-Kehl central point of Europe. This country's southern market is right at its door, other consumer centres as well as export harbours at the mouth of the Rhine can easily be reached by boat. Supplies of raw material in the middle of the southern scrap iron industry present no problems.

American participation

Early in 1966 Willy Korf planned to reorganise the Kehl production plants by incorporating four subsidiaries into Badische Stahlwerke. The Korf holding company, Industrie und Handel took over 7.5 million Marks' worth of common stock from the fifteen-million-Mark share capital of Badische Stahlwerke.

The same amount of preference shares with a bi-annual undisclosed dividend guarantee is held by the Investitions- und Finanzbank in Frankfurt. Returns this year of the Kehl plant, employing 750 workers, amounted to 110 million Marks, compared with 100 million Marks last year. Turnover in 1968 is expected to climb to 140 million Marks. Along with other plant in the group, returns of 160 million this year and 200 million Marks in 1969 are expected.

Willy Korf has no intention of marking time in Kehl. He is looking to the future and is reported to be planning another 300,000-ton Korf-style electric steel and rolling mill in Thunburg harbour. To this



Willy Korf

(Photo: Industriekurier)

project he will probably join forces with an American partner.

This will be Hamburg's first iron and steel producing industry and will be known as Hamburg Stahlwerke, the estimated cost of the mill is 60 to 75 million Marks.

As in the case of Kehl, the availability of scrap seems to have been an important factor in Korf's decision to build in Hamburg. The transport facilities of the port of Hamburg for iron sponge and ore are also enhanced the value of a site in this city.

The David of the steel industry is also looking towards the deep-sea harbours of Holland that can accommodate heavy ore vessels and are supplied with cheap natural gas. Here Herr Korf thinks the opportunities are favourable for the direct rolling of iron ore to iron sponge pellets which, besides scrap, could be used in electric furnaces and would be on a par with pig iron.

With these plans for expansion the present outsider in the steel industry wants to show that small companies too can increase the pace of progress in the steel sector without great capital investment in research, and without technical files. Willy Korf is counting on higher steel consumption. He believes that the way to success in the steel industry is not simply to wait for the giant concerns that have dominated the market until now.

(TRIBUNE WELT, 29 November 1968)

Leading petrol consumers

Despite a sluggish economy last year motorists in this country consumed more petrol than motorists in other European countries. Figures issued by Deutsche Shell show that 12.4 million tons of petrol flowed last year from the 40,000 filling stations in this country, and via the supply network of large-scale consumers, into 12.6 million private vehicles. Military vehicles accounted for about 300,000 tons.

Second on the petrol consumption list was Great Britain with 12.1 million tons. Far behind in third place came France with 6.5, followed by Italy with 7.2 and Sweden with 2.4 million tons. A total of 53.7 million tons of petrol was consumed by vehicles last year in the fifteen EEC and EFTA countries.

A comparison of petrol consumption in Europe and America shows that European motorists are less inclined to waste petrol. The 212.2 million tons used be-

tween New York and San Francisco last year was four times the amount consumed in the EEC and EFTA together and eight times greater than the total for the Federal Republic.

Canada needed 16.8 million tons last year, considerably more than the Federal Republic. Japan, which has outstripped this country in oil consumption generally, is still a developing country in petrol consumption. Last year, consumption was estimated at 10.7 million tons.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 4 December 1968)

Discount stores represent serious challenge to the retail trade

In a two-year spurt that came as a surprise to most retailers in this country discount stores have expanded to claim four per cent of overall turnover in the retail sector. Gross returns of this country's 350 large-scale discount stores, covering a floor space of nine million square feet are estimated this year at roughly 6,000 million Marks.

Extensive market surveys forecast a bright future for these markets that are relatively new in this country. In a few years they are expected to account for eight per cent of sales.

Until now, department stores have virtually had the retail market to themselves. Great changes have taken place in the past two years.

Today, small traders in the food and non-food sectors are cooperating with major department stores against the encroachments of the discount stores. This is clear from various unambiguous statements by representatives of both groups.

Their fears are not unfounded. It must be remembered that the discount stores this year already absorbed retailers' entire growth rate of 4,000 million Marks.

Discount stores have the edge over their competitors in prices that are ten to



fifteen per cent lower than in ordinary stores. The markets compensate for this with an enormous range of products in which the emphasis is not on elegance of display.

Markets are often found in old factory buildings. Capital costs can thus be reduced to 12 to 42 Marks per square foot of floor space.

Retail stores especially in city centres cannot afford to plan as haphazardly. Here costs are much higher because the emphasis is on pleasant surroundings.

Discount stores are found on the fringes of densely populated areas. They offer spacious parking facilities, thus saving customers precious time looking for parking space near retail stores that are often quite a way in from the street.

Over 85 per cent of discount store customers come in cars. Other benefits that are reflected in prices are the full use of self-service methods, also in the

case of non-food articles, and attractive terms of delivery resulting from a high bulk turnover.

Many experts maintain, however, that limits have already been set to the expansion of discount stores. It is said to be a question of time until this system is also integrated into the overall retail complex.

In the event, discount stores have a chance of survival only when they, firstly, are of a certain size (at least several thousand square feet of floor space), and, secondly, have a wide circle of customers.

With markets expanding in all parts of the Federal Republic competition among them is becoming very keen. Other retail enterprises hope to turn this rivalry to their own benefit and also the fact that consumers, with purchasing power on the increase, will not be content with cheap products or an inefficient service network and advisory service.

Many retailers advance the view that within a few years discount stores will enter a phase of consolidation, so that the gap between the various sectors of the retail trade will gradually close. The present boom in these markets at any rate is not expected to last.

(Hannoversche Presse, 27 November 1968)

April 1969

YOUTH

Young people very ready to get to know each other

Young people in France and this country are eager not to follow in the paths their parents trod. Twenty-three years after the cessation of hostilities in the Second World War young people in both countries have a saner view of neighborliness than did the previous generations.

This view was expressed by 60 per cent of the French people questioned, 8 per cent more than in 1963, and in the Federal Republic the figure remained more or less constant compared with the 1963 figure at 63 per cent, according to a report released recently by the Bielefeld Emnid Institute in this country and the Institut Français d'Opinion in Paris. The reports were prepared at the request of officials handling the affairs of Federal Republic-French youth exchange programmes.

Both institutes interviewed average young people between the ages of 15 and 24 and questioned them on matters concerning the neighborliness existing between France and this country.

The main point that appeared from the survey was that in both countries, despite political differences over the past five years, there was still considerable readiness from young people on both sides to get to know each other by direct contacts. Debates concerning Britain's entry into the Common Market had also done little to diminish this attitude, according to both institutes.

The younger generation that has frequently been called sceptical and clear-headed but which is also much more broad-minded and uninhibited than the

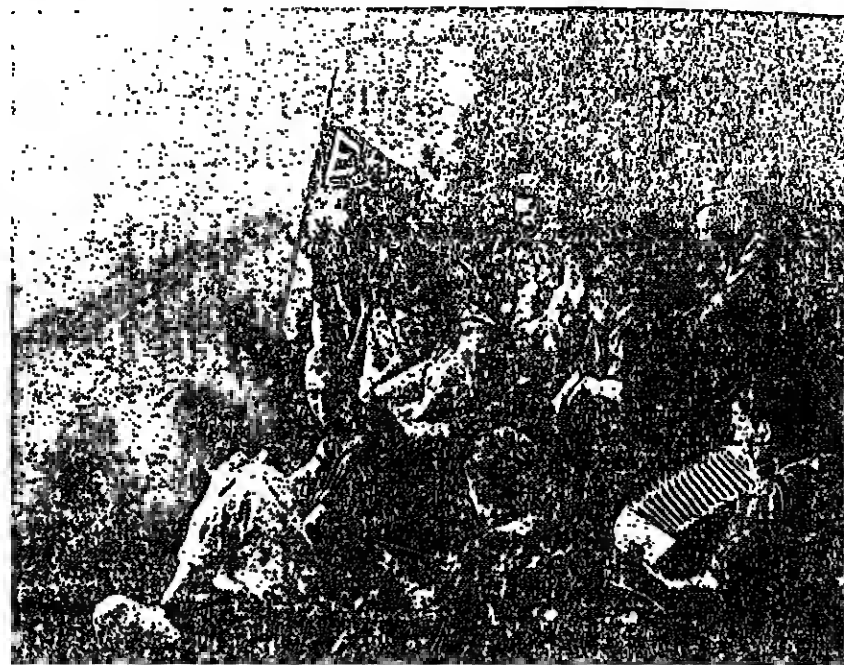
hard hit older generation, is only too ready to get to know how things are at first hand. This is something quite different for the older generation.

A total of 83 per cent of the young people in this country and 86 per cent in France in 1968 expressed the wish to get to know the young people in the neighboring country "in order to understand them better." Since the commencement of youth exchanges between this country and France in 1963 these figures show an increase in the Federal Republic of 14 per cent and in France an increase of 10 per cent.

Statistics show that in 1968 thirty per cent of the 8 million young people between the ages of 15 and 24 in this country visited France whilst only 19 per cent of their 6 million French counterparts visited this country. Although these figures show increases they indicate clearly, and particularly as regards France, that youth exchanges have had little effect.

Today a young lad from this country is likely to oggle a pretty French girl, but it is not so likely that he will embrace her. The French girl is charming and feminine but she can be shrill and a shrew just like anywhere else. The German boy can be a little over exuberant and perhaps he will go a little too far in his amorous advances. Then the French girl is all confusion and the German boy blushes red with embarrassment.

These two are not the only ones to get mixed up in loving. Admiration at first sight comes to young people in this country not only for the French but also



Young people from this country with young people from France

(Photo: dpa)

for the Austrians, and believe it or not, for the British.

Taking comparisons among eight nations for the young people of this country the French come fourth behind Austrians, the Dutch and the British.

The French are a little more reserved. Britain is the most popular with them, then Holland, the US, Italy, Austria and Spain. The Federal Republic does not appear until the seventh place. The French have the least admiration for the Soviet Union.

Basically these findings are the same as in 1963. What is important to note is that for young people in this country and in France there has been a decline in the number of answers given in showing a "very good" or "good" opinion of the neighboring country.

These conclusions are matter for any number of books. It shows clearly that there is a temperamental and mental difference between the two peoples that in the past has been disastrous and which currently does much to prevent total political understanding. There are recollections of the past that need more than a decade or so to erase from the mind. Finally there is also the influence of current political opinions which provide looks for old remembered differences to hang on. All this can be summed up in the confusion that exists in people in this country and the French.

Young Frenchmen and young people here are also burdened with these old prejudices.

When the French were asked their opinion of the young people in this country they said they found them, "hard-working, hospitable and intelligent." The

had the most important modern literature and that the Federal Republic had the most highly developed industrial structure. Dissent came into things when films were mentioned. Young people from this country seem to think that the French, as well as the Swedes, produce the best in modern cinema. Young French people praised the Italians in this respect. As regards the "best music" all ten nations gave the laurels to what is surely the most musical nation in Europe—the British. But this was really a question of Bach versus the Beatles.

What do the young people in the Federal Republic and France think of the relations between the two countries? The answer to this question, which is intimately connected with the political relationships that exist between the two countries was the most informative aspect of the survey. The youth of this country is a little disillusioned. The French seem to keep them at arm's length. In 1963 as much as 22 per cent of the French young people spoke of "an especially close relationship". Five years later this percentage had dropped to 15. In the previous survey 16 per cent—as opposed to 54 per cent in the 1968 survey—were of the opinion that the relationship with the Federal Republic should be the same as that with other states. In the latest survey 14 per cent of the French—two per cent more than in the 1963 comparisons—said that relationships with the Federal Republic should be cautious.

The same distinction is found to be drawn. It was said, between educational, TV and cinema films. Educational films being made with slightly different aims in mind, they cannot be assessed in terms of cinema to such an extent as the other two.

This was plain enough at Oberhausen, as was the mobility of the TV film to represent without competition on the cinema screen. TV comes off best in its natural habitat. The cinema may be the message but television sports films failed to put it across.

The jury did not rest on its laurels. Its awards gave colour to the blurred concept of sports films. The Final Game by Gary Goldsmith of the United States headed the list of four 5,000 Mark prize-winning films for more than alphabetical reasons.

The two basketball teams, Celtics and Cincinnati Royals, are followed in close-up by the camera, their every action directed by stills and accompanied by a jargon and formula commentary.

There is not a trace of pathos or the superfluous. "Cincinnati leads by four", the commentator noted. His German counterpart would doubtless have gone into greater but unnecessary detail. The words serve merely to help the picture along. The tenor of understatement seemed ideally suited for sports reporting.

Another point came from the survey. Either views between the two nations' young people are "shouting with delight from the skies" or are in a very "distressed" condition. One thing appeared with persistent regularity when the young people from both sides were interviewed. They all wanted to have more information about each other. That can be a good basis for a friendship that can sometimes be critical, and sometimes highly critical. (Frankfurter Rundschau, 3 December 1968)

SPORT

Sport and the screen are still strange bedfellows

OBERHAUSEN SPORTS FILM FESTIVAL INAUGURATED

Oberhausen, the home of an international short film festival since 1954, was the scene of competing criteria at its first international festival of sport on film and TV. Following in the footsteps of Grenoble, Cortina d'Ampezzo and Kranj this country has now devoted an entire festival in sporting motifs, but Oberhausen this time proved that sport, as was to be expected, is not in every respect a satisfactory subject.

Fifty-three entries from among the 312 submitted from 32 countries were screened, accompanied for the four days of the festival by a retrospective of major older films, such as Ichikawa's Tokyo film, and an information programme.

A jury that included Mexican cameraman Gabriel Figueroa, who has worked for Runcel on a number of occasions, Walther Schmieding, the future artistic director of West Berlin Festival, and Ulrich Schamoni, a representative of the country's new wave of filmmakers, was constituted by the variety of entries, ranging from educational, documentary and artistic films, to propaganda shorts from China.

In talks formal and informal, the not outcome of which was to make the classification appear even more dubious, members of the jury and their supporters came out strongly against a kind of cataloguing that threatened to take the decisions out of their hands. This is understandable enough, yet when the time came to make awards a system of classification was employed that will be just as controversial in two years' time when, if not only be hoped, the festival is repeated.

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Starting with the logic of prearranged moves, which are shown in a way that makes immediate sense to both basketball specialist and layman, the film goes on to show the jubilation of the final stages of the game and the apex of victory. The final cheers are left to speak for themselves. Drama and information are forged into thrilling and calculated reportage.

Drama of another kind is conveyed by *Shirley White I Hit You*, a galling film in which Don Higgins of Great Britain shows the relationship between the course, the player and the ball. The audience is

an optimistic one. Sport should not be out for recognition at all costs as a beneficial social force.

Less rose-tinted films were also shown. *Jubilee Tour* from Poland, for instance, which was not even awarded a 1,000 Mark prize but eventually gained recognition in the form of a protest resolution.

A small town prepares to receive the racing cyclists on their way from Warsaw to Prague via Bad Berlin. The brass band rehearses, cushions are laid on window sills, flags and bunting arranged and a grandstand built.



A still from 'The Corner', prizewinning Austrian entry

(Photo: Herbert Söhlhies)

spellbound by the contrast between muted nature and lighting professional golfers who continually engage in conversation with the tiny, human ball.

The subject lens (there is nothing golfers hate more than the white of cameras) brings on golfers down in size by showing their everyday reactions. They seem so realistic that the audience would like to put them on the back of a car or a world of consolation and plays along with the camera's gaze.

The two other award-winners, Gladimir from Czechoslovakia and Nathalie from the Soviet Union, are not so unquestionably first-rate. The Czech film contains delightful moments in which heroism in the arena is wittily unmasked and the reality behind the grand gestures brought to light. Conventional in form, the film includes many a rare sporting moment culled from the archives.

Nathalie is a profile of Soviet world champion gymnast Natusha Kudinskaya, who talks almost herself and her opinions. The text she reads out makes her appear a rather precocious seventeen-year-old.

Even so, both Eastern Bloc films have social relevance, one of the many demands made in Oberhausen. The link need not be

Then the cyclists arrive on the scene. They whizz through the streets, rubbing the chalkmarked word "Peuco" off the road with their tyres and are gone. A solitary figure is left on the grandstand, amazed that it should all have happened so quickly. The great day is over and the town returns to normal, its festive air still appearing strangely meaningless.

The Polish entry was prizeworthy. The wit and final continued irony should on no account have been overlooked.

France submitted less hectic entries, gentle symphonies in colour along Leclercq lines. *Arasomia d'un mouvement*, by Francois Moreuil, shows joint efforts by trainer and gymnast to perfect a movement by human and technical means.

The director is on the lookout for new approaches. The camera is always finding new angles, zooming through rings (which led to the most fantastic interpretations). It was a good job that the director was present to answer queries with an unbeatable: "I had nothing whatsoever in mind. All I wanted to do was to make a good film."

Whether or not Moreuil did so consciously there can be no denying that he

Intruded erotic metaphors into the otherwise all too sterile sporting atmosphere. His shrug of the shoulders was intended to mean no more than: That is how I make them; it's the only way I know.

Doninique Delouchie, his fellow-countryman, provided a display of basketball, basketball as a Classical pas de deux leading on to choreography of jubilation. Delouchie, who claims never to watch sporting events, has shown with *But* that this is not necessary either if an aesthetic film is what is wanted. Sport is seen by a temperament rather than merely reproduced on film.

At this juncture a word of depreciation must be said about the run-of-the-mill and commonplace productions of the advertising industry. For 43 minutes Willy Bogner Jr's *Skiassination* sent current winter sports fashions through the slalom markers. After five minutes or so the audience noted that whoever they were, they were quite good at skiing and thereupon lost all interest.

An Italian entry, Giuseppe Sellini's *110 Metres Hurdles*, was also worthy of note. Form and content harmonious. The athlete sprints over the hurdles, sets up a record. After all the breathing exercises and years of training Pierre de Coubertin, who is standing at the finishing tape, asks why.

Fritz Fenzl's *Ballbesessen* (Football Crazy), a bitter commentary on sport as seen reflected in the faces of spectators, was also forgotten by the adjudicators.

The Foot and the Ball

Fenzl had much in common with *The Foot and the Ball*, the Israeli entry, a studied montage on the subject of football. The scenes convey the impression of permanent lighting between players, spectators and the referee. At intervals the ball appears, waiting patiently, an alien nation in the end it even defines.

The audience knows that football is not really like this and despite Fenzl the crowd are not like this either but the negative still makes interesting watching.

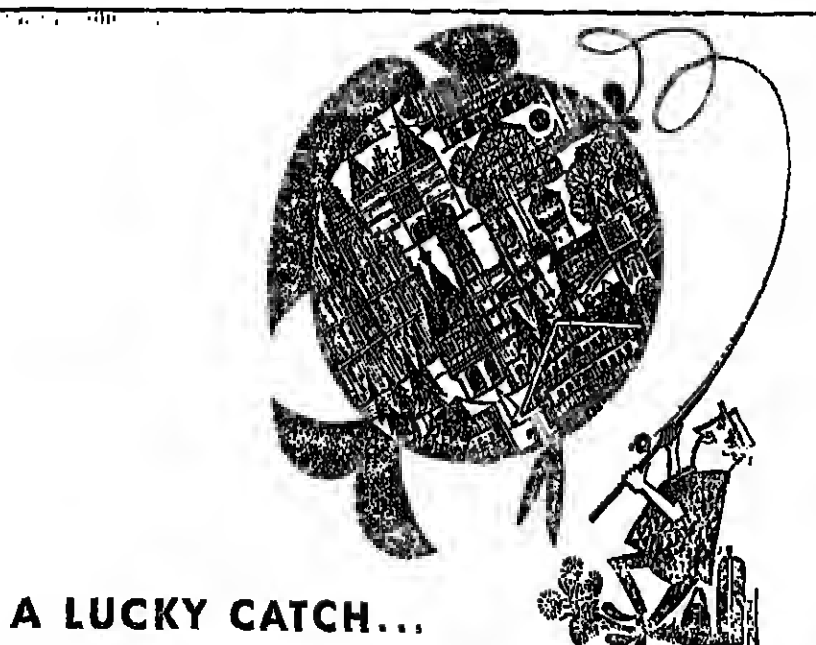
R. Staehli and W. Luckhaus of *Süddeutsche Kooperative Jöhrung* 48 submitted two two-minute silent samples. The one, *Sportbezogen* 68 (Sporting Proficiency Badge 68), was awarded a diploma, the other, simply entitled *Sport*, conveyed an even more scrupulous impression of whistles rattling their breakfast with their backs to the competition, a mixture of pen knives and thermos flasks.

Sportfilmwoche 68 in Oberhausen proved a successful attempt to provide the cinema with a new subject and sport with a new medium. There were a few misjudgements, as in the case of *Goal*, a film about the 1966 world football championships at Wembley.

Some of the audience boomed when Nobby Stiles appeared on the screen, others applauded the superb camera work. The crowning touch of the grotesque came when many people left the theatre when the final whistle went. As far as they were concerned it was all over — but the film went on.

Sport and the screen are still strange bedfellows but Oberhausen at least provided a glimpse of what is going on elsewhere.

(JOE WELT, 3 December 1968)



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replies from the other side were not so flattering. To young people in this country the French are considered to be "arrogant and presumptuous, servile and uncritical, sour and humourless."

Young people in the Federal Republic think of their contemporaries the other side of the border as "bright, happy, kind and hospitable." But the other side of the coin cannot be ignored. To so many young people in this country French youth is generally "superficial and frivolous, arrogant and presumptuous, as well as idle."

There was a surprising unanimity between young people of this country and French youth concerning matters involving questions of culture and economics. (The comparisons were made with ten countries.) When the young people from the ten countries were asked which nation had developed most economically the answer was unanimously the Federal Republic. Everyone said that the French

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| Aden | SA \$ 0.05 | Columbia | col. \$ 1 — | Finland | NT \$ 1 — | Indonesia | Id. \$ 1 — | Malawi | Id. \$ 1 — | Peru | Id. \$ 1 — | Poland | Id. \$ 1 — | Rwanda | Id. \$ 1 — | Sudan | Id. \$ 1 — | Tanzania | Id. \$ 1 — | Thailand | Id. \$ 1 — | Togo | Id. \$ 1 — | Turkey | Id. \$ 1 — | Uganda | Id. \$ 1 — | USA | Id. \$ 1 — | USSR | Id. \$ 1 — | Vietnam | Id. \$ 1 — | Yugoslavia | Id. \$ 1 — | Zambia | Id. \$ 1 — | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | Al 10 — | Congo (Brazzaville) | C.B. 20 — | France | Fr 500 — | Germany | DM 100 — | India | Rs 100 — | Italy | L. 1000 — | Japan | Y 1000 — | Kenya | Sh 100 — | Libya | D. 100 — | Mali | F. 100 — | Morocco | DM 100 — | Nepal | Nr 100 — | Nigeria | N. 100 — | Pakistan | Rs 100 — | Senegal | C.F. 100 — | Sierra Leone | Le 100 — | South Africa | Rand 100 — | Spain | Ptas 100 — | Switzerland | Sfr 100 — | Taiwan | N. 100 — | Tanzania | Sh 100 — | Thailand | B. 100 — | Togo | C.F. 100 — | Turkey | L. 100 — | Uganda | Sh 100 — | USA | \$ 100 — | USSR | R. 100 — | Vietnam | D. 100 — | Yugoslavia | D. 100 — | Zambia | Id. \$ 1 — |
| Angola | DA 00 — | Congo (Kinshasa) | C.K. 20 — | France | Fr 500 — | Germany | DM 100 — | India | Rs 100 — | Italy | L. 1000 — | Japan | Y 1000 — | Kenya | Sh 100 — | Libya | D. 100 — | Mali | F. 100 — | Morocco | DM 100 — | Nepal | Nr 100 — | Nigeria | N. 100 — | Pakistan | Rs 100 — | Senegal | C.F. 100 — | Sierra Leone | Le 100 — | South Africa | Rand 100 — | Spain | Ptas 100 — | Switzerland | Sfr 100 — | Taiwan | N. 100 — | Tanzania | Sh 100 — | Thailand | B. 100 — | Togo | C.F. 100 — | Turkey | L. 100 — | Uganda | Sh 100 — | USA | \$ 100 — | USSR | R. 100 — | Vietnam | D. 100 — | Yugoslavia | D. 100 — | Zambia | Id. \$ 1 — |
| Argentina | Arg 10 — | Cuba | Cu 100 — | France | Fr 500 — | Germany | DM 100 — | India | Rs 100 — | Italy | L. 1000 — | Japan | Y 1000 — | Kenya | Sh 100 — | Libya | D. 100 — | Mali | F. 100 — | Morocco | DM 100 — | Nepal | Nr 100 — | Nigeria | N. 100 — | Pakistan | Rs 100 — | Senegal | C.F. 100 — | Sierra Leone | Le 100 — | South Africa | Rand 100 — | Spain | Ptas 100 — | Switzerland | Sfr 100 — | Taiwan | N. 100 — | Tanzania | Sh 100 — | Thailand | B. 100 — | Togo | C.F. 100 — | Turkey | L. 100 — | Uganda | Sh 100 — | USA | \$ 100 — | USSR | R. 100 — | Vietnam | D. 100 — | Yugoslavia | D. 100 — | Zambia | Id. \$ 1 — |
| Australia | Aus 10 — | Dominican Republic | DR 100 — | France | Fr 500 — | Germany | DM 100 — | India | Rs 100 — | Italy | L. 1000 — | Japan | Y 1000 — | Kenya | Sh 100 — | Libya | D. 100 — | Mali | F. 100 — | Morocco | DM 100 — | Nepal | Nr 100 — | Nigeria | N. 100 — | Pakistan | Rs 100 — | Senegal | C.F. 100 — | Sierra Leone | Le 100 — | South Africa | Rand 100 — | Spain | Ptas 100 — | Switzerland | Sfr 100 — | Taiwan | N. 100 — | Tanzania | Sh 100 — | Thailand | B. 100 — | Togo | C.F. 100 — | Turkey | L. 100 — | Uganda | Sh 100 — | USA | \$ 100 — | USSR | R. 100 — | Vietnam | D. 100 — | Yugoslavia | D. 100 — | Zambia | Id. \$ 1 — |
| Bahamas | Bah 10 — | Ecuador | Ecu 100 — | France | Fr 500 — | Germany | DM 100 — | India | Rs 100 — | Italy | L. 1000 — | Japan | Y 1000 — | Kenya | Sh 100 — | Libya | D. 100 — | Mali | F. 100 — | Morocco | DM 100 — | Nepal | Nr 100 — | Nigeria | N. 100 — | Pakistan | Rs 100 — | Senegal | C.F. 100 — | Sierra Leone | Le 100 — | South Africa | Rand 100 — | Spain | Ptas 100 — | Switzerland | Sfr 100 — | Taiwan | N. 100 — | Tanzania | Sh 100 — | Thailand | B. 100 — | Togo | C.F. 100 — | Turkey | L. 100 — | Uganda | Sh 100 — | USA | \$ 100 — | USSR | R. 100 — | Vietnam | D. 100 — | Yugoslavia | D. 100 — | Zambia | Id. \$ 1 — |
| Belize | Belize 10 — | El Salvador | ES 100 — | France | Fr 500 — | Germany | DM 100 — | India | Rs 100 — | Italy | L. 1000 — | Japan | Y 1000 — | Kenya | Sh 100 — | Libya | D. 100 — | Mali | F. 100 — | Morocco | DM 100 — | Nepal | Nr 100 — | Nigeria | N. 100 — | Pakistan | Rs 100 — | Senegal | C.F. 100 — | Sierra Leone | Le 100 — | South Africa | Rand 100 — | Spain | Ptas 100 — | Switzerland | Sfr 100 — | Taiwan | N. 100 — | Tanzania | Sh 100 — | Thailand | B. 100 — | Togo | C.F. 100 — | Turkey | L. 100 — | Uganda | Sh 100 — | USA | \$ 100 — | USSR | R. 100 — | Vietnam | D. 100 — | Yugoslavia | D. 100 — | Zambia | Id. \$ 1 — |
| Bolivia | Bol 10 — | Guatemala | Gu 100 — | France | Fr 500 — | Germany | DM 100 — | India | Rs 100 — | Italy | L. 1000 — | Japan | Y 1000 — | Kenya | Sh 100 — | Libya | D. 100 — | Mali | F. 100 — | Morocco | DM 100 — | Nepal | Nr 100 — | Nigeria | N. 100 — | Pakistan | Rs 100 — | Senegal | C.F. 100 — | Sierra Leone | Le 100 — | South Africa | Rand 100 — | Spain | Ptas 100 — | Switzerland | Sfr 100 — | Taiwan | N. 100 — | Tanzania | Sh 100 — | Thailand | B. 100 — | Togo | C.F. 100 — | Turkey | L. 100 — | Uganda | Sh 100 — | USA | \$ 100 — | USSR | R. 100 — | Vietnam | D. 100 — | Yugoslavia | D. 100 — | Zambia | Id. \$ 1 — |
| Brazil | Braz 10 — | Honduras | Hon 100 — | France | Fr 500 — | Germany | DM 100 — | India | Rs 100 — | Italy | L. 1000 — | Japan | Y 1000 — | Kenya | Sh 100 — | Libya | D. 100 — | Mali | F. 100 — | Morocco | DM 100 — | Nepal | Nr 100 — | Nigeria | N. 100 — | Pakistan | Rs 100 — | Senegal | C.F. 100 — | Sierra Leone | Le 100 — | South Africa | Rand 100 — | Spain | Ptas 100 — | Switzerland | Sfr 100 — | Taiwan | N. 100 — | Tanzania | Sh 100 — | Thailand | B. 100 — | Togo | C.F. 100 — | Turkey | L. 100 — | Uganda | Sh 100 — | USA | \$ 100 — | USSR | R. 100 — | Vietnam | D. 100 — | Yugoslavia | D. 100 — | Zambia | Id. \$ 1 — |
| Bulgaria | Bulg 10 — | Indonesia | Id. \$ 1 — | France | Fr 500 — | Germany | DM 100 — | India | Rs 100 — | Italy | L. 1000 — | Japan | Y 1000 — | Kenya | Sh 100 — | Libya | D. 100 — | Mali | F. 100 — | Morocco | DM 100 — | Nepal | Nr 100 — | Nigeria | N. 100 — | Pakistan | Rs 100 — | Senegal | C.F. 100 — | Sierra Leone | Le 100 — | South Africa | Rand 100 — | Spain | Ptas 100 — | Switzerland | Sfr 100 — | Taiwan | N. 100 — | Tanzania | Sh 100 — | Thailand | B. 100 — | Togo | C.F. 100 — | Turkey | L. 100 — | Uganda | Sh 100 — | USA | \$ 100 — | USSR | R. 100 — | Vietnam | D. 100 — | Yugoslavia | D. 100 — | Zambia | Id. \$ 1 — |
| Cameroon | Cam 10 — | Italy | L. 1000 — | France | Fr 500 — | Germany | DM 100 — | India | Rs 100 — | Italy | L. 1000 — | Japan | Y 1000 — | Kenya | Sh 100 — | Libya | D. 100 — | Mali | F. 100 — | Morocco | DM 100 — | Nepal | Nr 100 — | Nigeria | N. 100 — | Pakistan | Rs 100 — | Senegal | C.F. 100 — | Sierra Leone | Le 100 — | South Africa | Rand 100 — | Spain | Ptas 100 — | Switzerland | Sfr 100 — | Taiwan | N. 100 — | Tanzania | Sh 100 — | Thailand | B. 100 — | Togo | C.F. 100 — | Turkey | L. 100 — | Uganda | Sh 100 — | USA | \$ 100 — | USSR | R. 100 — | Vietnam | D. 100 — | Yugoslavia | D. 100 — | Zambia | Id. \$ 1 — |
| Canada | Can 10 — | Japan | Y 1000 — | France | Fr 500 — | Germany | DM 100 — | India | Rs 100 — | Italy | L. 1000 — | Japan | Y 1000 — | Kenya | Sh 100 — | Libya | D. 100 — | Mali | F. 100 — | Morocco | DM 100 — | Nepal | Nr 100 — | Nigeria | N. 100 — | Pakistan | Rs 100 — | Senegal | C.F. 100 — | Sierra Leone | Le 100 — | South Africa | Rand 100 — | Spain | Ptas 100 — | Switzerland | Sfr 100 — | Taiwan | N. 100 — | Tanzania | Sh 100 — | Thailand | B. 100 — | Togo | C.F. 100 — | Turkey | L. 100 — | Uganda | Sh 100 — | USA | \$ 100 — | USSR | R. 100 — | Vietnam | D. 100 — | Yugoslavia | D. 100 — | Zambia | Id. \$ 1 — |
| Chad | Chad 10 — | Kenya | Sh 100 — | France | Fr 500 — | Germany | DM 100 — | India | Rs 100 — | Italy | L. 1000 — | Japan | Y 1000 — | Kenya | Sh 100 — | Libya | D. 100 — | Mali | F. 100 — | Morocco | DM 100 — | Nepal | Nr 100 — | Nigeria | N. 100 — | Pakistan | Rs 100 — | Senegal | C.F. 100 — | Sierra Leone | Le 100 — | South Africa | Rand 100 — | Spain | Ptas 100 — | Switzerland | Sfr 100 — | Taiwan | N. 100 — | Tanzania | Sh 100 — | Thailand | B. 100 — | Togo | C.F. 100 — | Turkey | L. 100 — | Uganda | Sh 100 — | USA | \$ 100 — | USSR | R. 100 — | Vietnam | D. 100 — | Yugoslavia | D. 100 — | Zambia | Id. \$ 1 — |
| Czechoslovakia | Czech 10 — | Libya | D. 100 — | France | Fr 500 — | Germany | DM 100 — | India | Rs 100 — | Italy | L. 1000 — | Japan | Y 1000 — | Kenya | Sh 100 — | Libya | D. 100 — | Mali | F. 100 — | Morocco | DM 100 — | Nepal | Nr 100 — | Nigeria | N. 100 — | Pakistan | Rs 100 — | Senegal | C.F. 100 — | Sierra Leone | Le 100 — | South Africa | Rand 100 — | Spain | Ptas 100 — | Switzerland | Sfr 100 — | Taiwan | N. 100 — | Tanzania | Sh 100 — | Thailand | B. 100 — | Togo | C.F. 100 — | Turkey | L. 100 — | Uganda | Sh 100 — | USA | \$ 100 — | USSR | R. 100 — | Vietnam | D. 100 — | Yugoslavia | D. 100 — | Zambia | Id. \$ 1 — |
| Dominican Republic | DR 100 — | Mali | F. 100 — | France | Fr 500 — | Germany | DM 100 — | India | Rs 100 — | Italy | L. 1000 — | Japan | Y 1000 — | Kenya | Sh 100 — | Libya | D. 100 — | Mali | F. 100 — | Morocco | DM 100 — | Nepal | Nr 100 — | Nigeria | N. 100 — | Pakistan | Rs 100 — | Senegal | C.F. 100 — | Sierra Leone | Le 100 — | South Africa | Rand 100 — | Spain | Ptas 100 — | Switzerland | Sfr 100 — | Taiwan | N. 100 — | Tanzania | Sh 100 — | Thailand | B. 100 — | Togo | C.F. 100 — | Turkey | L. 100 — | Uganda | Sh 100 — | USA | \$ 100 — | USSR | R. 100 — | Vietnam | D. 100 — | Yugoslavia | D. 100 — | Zambia | Id. \$ 1 — |
| Ecuador | Ecu 100 — | Morocco | DM 100 — | France | Fr 500 — | Germany | DM 100 — | India | Rs 100 — | Italy | L. 1000 — | Japan | Y 1000 — | Kenya | Sh 100 — | Libya | D. 100 — | Mali | F. 100 — | Morocco | DM 100 — | Nepal | Nr 100 — | Nigeria | N. 100 — | Pakistan | Rs 100 — | Senegal | C.F. 100 — | Sierra Leone | Le 100 — | South Africa | Rand 100 — | Spain | Ptas 100 — | Switzerland | Sfr 100 — | Taiwan | N. 100 — | Tanzania | Sh 100 — | Thailand | B. 100 — | Togo | C.F. 100 — | Turkey | L. 100 — | Uganda | Sh 100 — | USA | \$ 100 — | USSR | R. 100 — | Vietnam | D. 100 — | Yugoslavia | D. 100 — | Zambia | Id. \$ 1 — |
| El Salvador | ES 100 — | Nepal | Nr 100 — | France | Fr 500 — | Germany | DM 100 — | India | Rs 100 — | Italy | L. 1000 — | Japan | Y 1000 — | Kenya | Sh 100 — | Libya | D. 100 — | Mali | F. 100 — | Morocco | DM 100 — | Nepal | Nr 100 — | Nigeria | N. 100 — | Pakistan | Rs 100 — | Senegal | C.F. 100 — | Sierra Leone | Le 100 — | South Africa | Rand 100 — | Spain | Ptas 100 — | Switzerland | Sfr 100 — | Taiwan | N. 100 — | Tanzania | Sh 100 — | Thailand | B. 100 — | Togo | C.F. 100 — | Turkey | L. 100 — | Uganda | Sh 100 — | USA | \$ 100 — | USSR | R. 100 — | Vietnam | D. 100 — | Yugoslavia | D. 100 — | Zambia | Id. \$ 1 — |
| France | Fr 500 — | Nigeria | N. 100 — | France | Fr 500 — | Germany | DM 100 — | India | Rs 100 — | Italy | L. 1000 — | Japan | Y 1000 — | Kenya | Sh 100 — | Libya | D. 100 — | Mali | F. 100 — | Morocco | DM 100 — | Nepal | Nr 100 — | Nigeria | N. 100 — | Pakistan | Rs 100 — | Senegal | C.F. 100 — | Sierra Leone | Le 100 — | South Africa | Rand 100 — | Spain | Ptas 100 — | Switzerland | Sfr 100 — | Taiwan | N. 100 — | Tanzania | Sh 100 — | Thailand | B. 100 — | Togo | C.F. 100 — | Turkey | L. 100 — | Uganda | Sh 100 — | USA | \$ 100 — | USSR | R. 100 — | Vietnam | D. 100 — | Yugoslavia | D. 100 — | Zambia | Id. \$ 1 — |
| Germany | DM 100 — | Pakistan | Rs 100 — | France | Fr 500 — | Germany | DM 100 — | India | Rs 100 — | Italy | L. 1000 — | Japan | Y 1000 — | Kenya | Sh 100 — | Libya | D. 100 — | Mali | F. 100 — | Morocco | DM 100 — | Nepal | Nr 100 — | Nigeria | N. 100 — | Pakistan | Rs 100 — | Senegal | C.F. 100 — | Sierra Leone | Le 100 — | South Africa | Rand 100 — | Spain | Ptas 100 — | Switzerland | Sfr 100 — | Taiwan | N. 100 — | Tanzania | Sh 100 — | Thailand | B. 100 — | Togo | C.F. 100 — | Turkey | L. 100 — | Uganda | Sh 100 — | USA | \$ 100 — | USSR | R. 100 — | Vietnam | D. 100 — | Yugoslavia | D. 100 — | Zambia | Id. \$ 1 — |
| Ghana | Gha 10 — | Senegal | C.F. 100 — | France | Fr 500 — | Germany | DM 100 — | India | Rs 100 — | Italy | L. 1000 — | Japan | Y 1000 — | Kenya | Sh 100 — | Libya | D. 100 — | Mali | F. 100 — | Morocco | DM 100 — | Nepal | Nr 100 — | Nigeria | N. 100 — | Pakistan | Rs 100 — | Senegal | C.F. 100 — | Sierra Leone | Le 100 — | South Africa | Rand 100 — | Spain | Ptas 100 — | Switzerland | Sfr 100 — | Taiwan | N. 100 — | Tanzania | Sh 100 — | Thailand | B. 100 — | Togo | C.F. 100 — | Turkey | L. 100 — | Uganda | Sh 100 — | USA | \$ 100 — | USSR | R. 100 — | Vietnam | D. 100 — | Yugoslavia | D. 100 — | Zambia | Id. \$ 1 — |
| Guatemala | Gu 100 — | Sierra Leone | Le 100 — | France | Fr 500 — | Germany | DM 100 — | India | Rs 100 — | Italy | L. 1000 — | Japan | Y 1000 — | Kenya | Sh 100 — | Libya | D. 100 — | Mali | F. 100 — | Morocco | DM 100 — | Nepal | Nr 100 — | Nigeria | N. 100 — | Pakistan | Rs 100 — | Senegal | C.F. 100 — | Sierra Leone | Le 100 — | South Africa | Rand 100 — | Spain | Ptas 100 — | Switzerland | Sfr 100 — | Taiwan | N. 100 — | Tanzania | Sh 100 — | Thailand | B. 100 — | Togo | C.F. 100 — | Turkey | L. 100 — | Uganda | Sh 100 — | USA | \$ 100 — | USSR | R. 100 — | Vietnam | D. 100 — | Yugoslavia | D. 100 — | Zambia | Id. \$ 1 — |
| Honduras | Hon 100 — | South Africa | Rand 100 — | France | Fr 500 — | Germany | DM 100 — | India | Rs 100 — | Italy | L. 1000 — | Japan | Y 1000 — | Kenya | Sh 100 — | Libya | D. 100 — | Mali | F. 100 — | Morocco | DM 100 — | Nepal | Nr 100 — | Nigeria | N. 100 — | Pakistan | Rs 100 — | Senegal | C.F. 100 — | Sierra Leone | Le 100 — | South Africa | Rand 100 — | Spain | Ptas 100 — | Switzerland | Sfr 100 — | Taiwan | N. 100 — | Tanzania | Sh 100 — | Thailand | B. 100 — | Togo | C.F. 100 — | Turkey | L. 100 — | Uganda | Sh 100 — | USA | \$ 100 — | USSR | R. 100 — | Vietnam | D. 100 — | Yugoslavia | D. 100 — | Zambia | Id. \$ 1 — |
| India | Rs 100 — | Spain | Ptas 100 — | France | Fr 500 — | Germany | DM 100 — | India | Rs 100 — | Italy | L. 1000 — | Japan | Y 1000 — | Kenya | Sh 100 — | Libya | D. 100 — | Mali | F. 100 — | Morocco | DM 100 — | Nepal | Nr 100 — | Nigeria | N. 100 — | Pakistan | Rs 100 — | Senegal | C.F. 100 — | Sierra Leone | Le 100 — | South Africa | Rand 100 — | Spain | Ptas 100 — | Switzerland | Sfr 100 — | Taiwan | N. 100 — | Tanzania | Sh 100 — | Thailand | B. 100 — | Togo | C.F. 100 — | Turkey | L. 100 — | Uganda | Sh 100 — | USA | \$ 100 — | USSR | R. 100 — | Vietnam | D. 100 — | Yugoslavia | D. 100 — | Zambia | Id. \$ 1 — |
| Indonesia | Id. \$ 1 — | Switzerland | Sfr 100 — | France | Fr 500 — | Germany | DM 100 — | India | Rs 100 — | Italy | L. 1000 — | Japan | Y 1000 — | Kenya | Sh 100 — | Libya | D. 100 — | Mali | F. 100 — | Morocco | DM 100 — | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |